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Tax on Co-operatives Hit; Nazis Fire-Raid Cardiff; Excess Profits Changes

The World's Day—March 4, 1941

New England: New Co-operatives Tax Opposed

About 300 Massachusetts farmers and consumers opposed a special tax on co-operatives at a State House hearing. [Details: Page 11.]

Bradford Washburn. Director of the New England Museum of Natural History, just returned from Alaska, said an enemy invasion of that well fortified Territory would be most hazardous. [Details and picture: Page 11.]

Judge Peter Woodbury of New Hampshire was inducted as a member of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston. [Details and picture: Page 11.]

Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont said his State should "spare no effort to bolster the bulwarks of liberty, both at home and overseas," as Vermont celebrated the 150th anniversary of its entrance into the Union. [Details and pictures: Page 12.]

John G. Paine, general manager of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, predicted in Boston that the radio-"Ascap" feud might be settled in about two weeks. [Details: Page 11.]

New officers were elected in many Massachusetts towns at their annual meetings. [Details of yesterday's elections: Page 12.]

Air and Sea: Fire Bombs Damage Cardiff

A major fire raid by Nazi bombers on the industrial town of Cardiff in South Wales was reported to have caused considerable property damage. In London, however, the Government minimized the damage and casualties caused by the raid. [Page 4.]

RAF attacks were centered upon Germany's industrial city of Cologne in the Rhineland. The German-held coast was also bombed in the British aerial sweep.

At sea the British Admiralty answered Reichsführer Hitler's recent claim that 215,000 tons of shipping had been sunk in two days, stating that the week encompassing that period had seen a total shipping loss of barely 60,000 tons. [Page 1.]

Closing of approximately 50 factories to release 750,000 men and women for arms manufacture is planned in Britain.

Washington: Excess Profits Tax Law Amended

The Senate passed House-approved legislation designed to relieve hardships under the Excess Profits Tax Law and, after quick House action on the few changes made by the Senate, the measure was sent to the White House. [Details: Financial Page.]

Chairman Vinson (D) of Georgia of the House Naval Affairs Committee introduced legislation to increase the Navy's enlisted personnel to 300,000 and to authorize the President to acquire 200,000 tons of auxiliary vessels for national defense purposes.

Congressional concern over War Department silence on many aspects of the defense program crystallized when the House Military Affairs Committee voted secretly to summon Secretary Stimson and Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, for questioning March 16.

In the interest of speeding up the defense program, the House Merchant Marine Committee approved legislation to authorize the Maritime Commission to negotiate fixed fees contracts for ship construction. Similar powers already are held by the Navy Department.

Work Projects Administration officials indicated that 584,000 persons would be stricken from WPA employment rolls by June. Drastic pay roll cuts, these officials declared, were necessary to keep within the $375,000,000 supplemental relief appropriation which Congress recently authorized.

Chairman Dies (D) of Texas said that the House Committee on Un-American Activities was trying to locate five witnesses, who have testified in secret, for additional information about Nazi and Communist activities in the United States. [Details: Page 7.]

Senate debate on the lend-lease bill continued after Administration forces failed to obtain unanimous consent to limit discussion on objection of Senator Clark (D) of Missouri. [Details: Page 6.]

A foreign asset "freezing" order covering all nations was expected momentarily following the impounding of Bulgarian assets in the United States. [Details: Page 2.]

The Census Bureau said the size of the average United States farm increased 17 acres in the 1930-40 decade, the average in last year's census being 174 acres.

National: 'Ascap' Consent Decree Approved

New York (AP)—Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard approved the consent decree in the Government's anti-trust suit against the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. Victor O. Waters, who signed the decree for the Government, has said it paved the way for quick settlement of difficulties between "Ascap" and major radiocasting stations.

Americas: Defense Bills in Philippine Assembly

Manila, March 4 (AP)—Construction of air raid shelters and organization of gun clubs to train members in the use of firearms are provided in national defense bills introduced in the National Assembly.

Mediterranean: 140,000 Italians Taken in Africa

Italian war prisoners, taken by the British in Africa, now total about 140,000, Britain's Secretary for War told the Commons.

British advance in east Africa from the captured port of Mogadiscio in Italian Somaliland, reached more than 100 miles at two points—Buloburti and Iscia Baidoa. [Page 4.]

General Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, was announced to have arrived at Nairobi, Capital of Kenya.

Advance in Ethiopia brought the capture of 1,000 more Italian prisoners.

British clash with German troops in Libya southwest of Bengasi was reported by Rome.

Foreign Secretary Eden and Chief of Staff Dill continued the British-Greek conferences at Athens which began over the week end. [Page 5.]

In the Balkans: Nazis Offer 'Friendship' to Turkey

A Nazi "message of friendship" from Adolf Hitler to the President of Turkey was reported carried to Ankara. [Page 5.]

Russia unexpectedly protested to Bulgaria against allowing German troops on Bulgarian soil.

Britain did not interpret the Russian move as evidence that the Soviets would throw themselves into conflict with Germany. London felt, however, that the German troop movement in the Balkans might essentially be a diversion operation. [Page 1.]

Russia was reported strengthening its forces along the Pruth River.

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America: Slave or Free; The People 'Inside the War'

First articles of two series, beginning today, of vital importance to Monitor readers.

By Erwin D. Canham
Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

How shall free men retain and regain their freedom?

Surely this is the most important question facing us all today—the ideal for which millions are valiantly fighting. For freedom—political, intellectual, economic, spiritual freedom—is challenged in our world by a totally different ideal. There are many ways which we must employ to retain and regain freedom, but all of them demand alertness and action. They demand knowledge of the facts and of their meaning.

To present some of these facts, to illuminate their meaning, The Christian Science Monitor begins today one of the most significant and urgent enterprises of its career. It begins publication of two series of 36 daily articles on the subjects:

"America: Slave or Free?"
and
"Inside the War"

The articles on "America: Slave or Free?", which will be found daily on page three, are the result of a long period of careful preparation, research, discussion, revision by a large group of our most experienced staff writers. "Inside the War" is a brilliant hot-from-the-news-fronts synthesis of the work of our ablest foreign correspondents, some of whom are now able to write freely for the first time in many months.

Case Experiences

"America: Slave or Free?" will set forth in parallel columns the case experience of men and women under the democratic system and under the totalitarian system. It will present the two methods of government to citizens—will present the choice and challenge which confronts America.

The series will be divided into six sections of six articles each. Political Freedom will be handled by R. H. Markham, who has served this newspaper in Europe and America for many years and knows the common people of both continents intimately and with a great affection born of his own deeply democratic boyhood on the Kansas plains. Freedom of Speech will be covered by Roscoe Drummond, chief of our Washington Bureau, who after long experience and high office in newspaper professional groups is expertly equipped to speak of this great bulwark of democratic liberties.

Freedom of Education

For the third section, Millicent Taylor, Educational Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will analyze the vital role of Freedom of Education in preserving democracy as it is based on the home and the school. In the fourth section, Economic Freedom will be studied through the case method by Richard L. Strout of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, who has for nearly two decades given this newspaper perceptive coverage of problems often centering around economic stress and need.

In the fifth week, Carlyle Morgan of the Monitor's Editorial Page, who has long written many of our editorials on foreign policy, will discuss America's Place in a Free or Slave World. And in the final week, Donovan M. Richardson, Chief Editorial Writer, will place the capstone on the series in his articles—outgrowth of continued study of this very problem—on Spiritual Freedom.

Latest News

Simultaneously, in "Inside the War," the story of today's latest news and meaning will unroll. The two series interlock. They express on the one hand the new alertness of America and on the other the pounding significance of foreign events.

Doubtless the days' news throughout the series will give these articles added point. Thus will be knit together this newspaper's present contribution to the mighty task of keeping and enlarging our most precious heritage—freedom.

'Responsibility'

By Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State

A responsibility seldom equaled in gravity and danger rests upon each and every one of us.

Were we to fail in that responsibility, we would fail ourselves; we would fail the generations that went before us; we would fail the generations that are to come after us; we would fail mankind; we would fail God.

At Harvard University
June 20, 1940

First article 'America: Slave or Free' will be found on Page 3.

Rise of a Better World Demanded for War's Toll

By Mallory Browne
European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 4—Inside this war, more than ever before in the long history of human warfare, is the grimly quiet conscious determination of millions of men and women everywhere to see to it that out of all suffering and sacrifice there shall emerge a better world.

As war today enters the second half of its second year, it is this—and not bombs in London or battles in Albania or British occupation of Mogadiscio or the Nazis in Bulgaria—that is the real news.

Back in Europe after a four-month absence in America it is this main fact that is repeatedly brought home to me with all the pounding impact of fresh impressions.

It is not spectacular news like the recent British victory in Northeast Africa. It is not dramatic news like the Anglo-German air duel. It is not sensational news like the recurring sign of an imminent Nazi attempt to invade England. But it is big news because it is the inside news of this stage of the war.

Found in Many Ways

One senses rather than sees it. One finds it in a hundred little human ways here as the people of Britain go cheerfully, kindly, about their everyday affairs, deeply resolute under apparent unconcern in the midst of their prolonged ordeal by bomb and fire.

I found it in the first man I spoke to on arrival in London: the taxi driver who took me from the train to my hotel and who said "we had a bad night last night. The Jerries (Germans) bombed two hospitals." But he said, "they probably didn't know what they were doing or they wouldn't have done it."

I found it in Lisbon where during my brief stopover the worst cyclone in two generations gave the peaceful Portuguese an unexpected taste of what their fellow Europeans are undergoing in the way of man-made storms.

As one Portuguese put it to me: "This storm has done damage that will cost more than a small war—the only kind we could have fought against the Germans—would have cost. Perhaps now we would feel differently about such a conflict if it were forced upon us since we see safety isn't to be had by shutting out eyes to other people's troubles."

Where Natural Science Stops

I found it on the boat crossing the Atlantic, where Dr. Alexis Carrel, famous natural scientist, declared to me his conviction that "science and invention has reached a point today where it can give mankind everything—everything except the one thing it needs. That one thing is love."

These of course are only a few little straws in the wind. But they are significantly indicative of the underlying social, and in the broadest and deepest sense, revolutionary character of this war.

To one who, like the writer, has watched it at first hand from the beginning, who has had exceptional opportunity of seeing it from both sides, who has been in Berlin during the war as well as in London, Paris,

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

First of a series: "Inside the War"

Minimum Pay Plan Opposed By Retailers

Objections center mainly on part-time pay and proposal to make rate uniform.

Retail merchants of Massachusetts massed in opposition today to details of the proposed minimum wage for women office workers at a hearing at the State House before the State Minimum Wage Commission.

Objections centered on the difference of one dollar between the minimum of $16 recommended for experienced workers, and $15 for inexperienced, and also on the plan of making the minimum wage rates uniform throughout the State without regard to the size of the community.

Living expenses for office workers in small towns are lower, it was argued, since they generally go home for lunch and do not have to spend carfare to get to their work, as in the big cities. Hence, to require the small store in a minor community to pay the same minimum as in Boston was represented as unfair.

Differential Urged

It was also pointed out that the present State minimum wage for store clerks takes account of the geographical differential.

Payment of part time at the rate of 47 cents an hour for experienced workers, and of 44 cents for inexperienced for less than 36 hours a week brought numerous criticisms of being too high.

George L. Barnes, counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, joining the merchants, figured out these rates to show that an experienced worker would draw $16 for a full week, while an experienced part-time worker would get $16.92 for 36 hours. Also, he estimated that an inexperienced worker would receive the proposed minimum of $15 for a full week and an inexperienced, part-time worker would be paid $15.84 for 36 hours.

Mr. Barnes reported that the Associated Industries had sent a questionnaire to its 1,800 members and found them critical of the differential between $16 and $15 as too small. They also criticized the lack of the geographical difference between communities.

Base Rate of $16

No complaint was voiced at the $16 figure itself in the early stages of the hearing, which was given over to the opposition.

Initial opponents were introduced by Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The first speaker, R. M. Thompson of Fall River, President of the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants, granted that there were some unfair labor practices, but held that it was unfair to penalize the great majority because of the chiseling of a small minority.

Mr. Thompson declared the new

Continued on Page 11, Column 3

Is Balkan Drive A German Feint? Soviet Is Puzzle

London doubts Hitler's desire to face Greeks—Invasion of Britain believed real goal.

Moscow castigation of Bulgaria held sign of weakness of Russian-German link.

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 4—The Soviet Union's verbal castigation—not, be it noted, of Germany but of Bulgaria — for letting German troops overrun a second Balkan state without resistance is regarded in London circles as an interesting confirmation of the shallowness of Soviet-German cooperation.

Officially, the British Government remains completely silent. Unofficially commentators have a good deal to say but the lesson drawn is much the same in every case. It is that the Soviet protest is not likely to be followed by acts; that as in the past the Soviet intends to keep clear of embroilment; that the Soviet, having registered a protest, will leave Bulgaria to German occupation and will not intervene, if, as now seems practically certain, fighting follows on Bulgarian soil.

The Soviet declaration undoubtedly was a complete surprise in London diplomatic circles—a fact which scotches the idea held by some that Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow told Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden about it when he flew to Turkey.

It is not regarded as materially altering the Balkan situation although it is expected to strengthen somewhat the hands of those who feared to take a firm line against Germany because of uncertainty about the Russian attitude.

Moscow's Position

[Soviet Russia, taking the position that the presence of German Troops in Bulgaria may lead to "extension of the sphere of war," has advised King Boris it cannot support his Government "in its present policy," the Associated Press reported from Moscow.

The Russian attitude was expressed in a note handed the Bulgarian Minister by the Soviet Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Andrew Y. Vishinsky.

Recalling that the Soviet Minister to Sofia was advised officially on March 1 that Bulgaria had consented to the entrance of Nazi troops to help in "the preservation of peace in the Balkans," the note declared:

"The Soviet Government cannot share the opinion of the Bulgarian Government as to the correctness of the latter's position in this matter, since it is a position—irrespective of the desire of the Bulgarian Government—which does not lead to consolidation of peace, but to extension of the sphere of war and to Bulgaria being involved in it.

"In view of this, the Soviet Government, true to its policy of peace, cannot render any support to the Bulgarian Government in the application of its present policy."]

What would completely transform the whole Balkan scene, however, would be if Russia, instead of reproving Bulgaria, decided to withhold goods from Ger-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

ANKARA, Turkey, March 4 (AP)—The Turkish Cabinet went into session today to consider a special message from Adolf Hitler to President Inonu.

Authoritative diplomatic quarters said it was an attempt to get Turkey to trade its British alliance for one with Germany—"since only the Reich can protect Turkey against the historic designs of Russia."

The National Defense and Interior Ministers left for the Bulgarian frontier to inspect fortifications where newly called reservists are flowing in to reinforce nearly 200,000 soldiers already on duty.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 4 (AP)—British Minister George W. Rendel informed United States Minister George H. Earle today that Britain was breaking relations with Bulgaria tomorrow and Mr. Earle instructed the American Legation to start preparing to take over custody of British property throughout the country.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 4—That the German advance to the Greek border may be a diversion, and not the main operation, is one view gaining support in high military circles here.

Nazi military philosophy always has stressed the extreme undesirability of fighting on two fronts. The Germans might find themselves thus involved if—as the recent Soviet warning to Bulgaria hints—they happened ultimately to run counter to the Russians.

In any event, the Russians always have had a profound influence on the decision of Turkey. It may, therefore, be not without significance that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Chief of Staff Sir John Dill expressed satisfaction after a conference with the Turkish and Greek military staffs and Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador at Moscow.

Nevertheless German moves in the Balkans, the culmination of many years of subtle infiltration, have created a successful diversion already. They have advanced Germany's outer line of southeastern defenses still further away from the Reich, they promise aid to Italy by threatening the Greek flank, they have pressed the Bulgarian Army into Axis ranks, and secured Nazi domination over Rumanian oil interests. Moreover, they have so placed Yugoslavia that it is powerless against German pressure.

Britain Ready to Help

Britain also is faced with the prospect of dissipating its resources in a field where anything in the nature of half measures easily could lead to another Narvik.

Conversation with service authorities here leaves one in no doubt as to Britain's desire to help Greece to refuse the demands Germany is expected to make upon it. These presumably would be that Greek troops should be called off from

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Intimate Message from Washington

United States Production of Armaments May Soon Become Boomerang With Materiel Piling Up on Own Shores Unless Ships Are Provided

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

This much can be put down as fact: The highest defense officials are convinced that within two months the armaments vitally needed to defeat Hitler in Europe are going to begin piling up on the wrong side of the ocean unless some method of bolstering British shipping is quickly devised.

Quite apart from whether the United States can or cannot, should or should not, do anything about it, the truth is that this is the prospect which the Government knows is in the making and which will be coming out into the open very shortly.

The question is being posed not particularly by the President and his policy-making aids, but by those in direct charge of defense production who plainly recognize that at the rate production is now advancing, the American arsenal is already beginning to outstrip Great Britain's ability to find the ships to take these crucial supplies across the sub-infested Atlantic Ocean.

Shipping is becoming the most crippling bottleneck in United States aid to Britain. This comes from Britain's lack of shipping and lack of destroyer convoys to protect that shipping through the Nazi's U-boat blockade.

Neither British nor American officials are loudly proclaiming the fact but it is a carefully verified statement that short-range pursuit planes and dive-bombers are piling up on each other on United States and Canadian docks at the rate of 50 to 100 a month.

May 1 Deadline for Issue

Whatever is to be done about it, that is the fact. The situation is becoming more acute, not less. The most informed people in the Government estimate that the issue cannot be postponed beyond May 1. It raises these questions:

The United States is vitalizing its defense production, is putting its arsenal for the democracies into high gear. Is the United States ready to help get that production to Britain?

Is it in the interest of the United States to stand by and let the products of its arsenal mount higher and higher on the docks 3,000 miles away from where the fighting is going on?

Is a British victory sufficiently advantageous to the United States so that the United States should help Britain get its hands on the indispensible weapons with which to gain that victory?

What can be done about it? The Administration is naturally exploring this problem in order to meet every possible contingency growing out of the war. It has indicated no specific course of action. Whatever it should do would have to be clearly sanctioned by the American people. It could do several things.

It could permit the shipments of arms on United States vessels and provide the necessary convoys. This would require amendment of the already amended Neutrality Law. President Roosevelt has said that he has not considered such a step.

It could provide convoys for British merchant ships as a step necessary to American defense.

It could—and will, when the lend-lease bill is passed—permit the repair and reconditioning of British ships in United States yards, thus releasing the much over-taxed British shipyards for new construction.

Transfer of More Destroyers

It could, according to President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie but not according to Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, permit the transfer of several destroyers a month to the British navy, under the lend-lease bill.

It could, under the doctrine of Western Hemisphere defense, announce that it will patrol all the waters encompassed by its own definition of what is included in Western Hemisphere defense.

There has been no official definition of the boundaries of the Western Hemisphere but the working definition which rests behind every American defense policy is that it extends across the Pacific to the International Date Line, or the 180th degree longitude, and across the Atlantic precisely halfway between the easternmost bulge of Brazil and the westernmost point of Alaska.

This authoritative though still unofficial definition of Western Hemisphere defense extends American interests two-thirds the way across the Atlantic to Britain and if the United States were to accept patrol of at least part of these waters and guarantee the freedom of the seas across to that point, Britain would, of course, be in a much improved position to protect its shipping from there to its own besieged points.

This is the problem as it takes shape in Washington. One fact should be added. The problem has absolutely nothing to do with the lend-lease bill. Some opponents of the bill say that when the bill is passed the problem of convoys will come next. It arises because of the war. It arises because aid to Britain is the considered policy of the Government, supported alike by opponents and advocates of the lend-lease bill.

Roscoe Drummond

British Put Losses at 14 Ships

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—British and allied merchant shipping losses of 14 ships totaling 60,868 tons during the week ending Feb 23-24 were announced today by the Admiralty.

The Admiralty said its figures covered the period in which Adolf Hitler in his latest speech claimed 215,000 tons of British shipping were sunk in two days—a figure later increased by the German High Command and other reports.

The total reported by the Admiralty was more than double that of the previous week, when the loss was given as 29,806 tons.

The Admiralty's report said the 14 vessels lost included 13 British ships totaling 53,834 tons, and one Allied merchantman of 7,034 tons.

A high naval authority said three ships unaccounted for from a convoy attack by a German raider off the Azores Feb. 12 are now counted as lost, although he said that one was known to have been torpedoed and sunk 12 days later.

Eight ships in all now are considered lost, 11 others of the convoy of 19 having been reported safely back in port.

[The Germans claimed that 14 vessels of the convoy were sunk.]

Eluding the U-Boats

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Lifting the secrecy which cloaks the convoy of troopships, the British Navy today permitted publication of the details of how several liners loaded with Canadian troops were brought safely to England through seas patrolled by German U-boats and planes.

Several liners, each carrying 1,500 to 2,000 men, steamed for a secret, prearranged rendezvous in the North Atlantic, where one of the strongest naval escorts yet provided for a convoy slipped out to meet the liners.

Almost to the scheduled minute, accounts said, the warships picked up the leaders of the convoy at the gale-swept station.

The escort, composed of units of the Royal Canadian Navy, United States destroyers traded to Britain, units of allied navies and ships of the Royal Navy, did not leave the troopships until they were safe in port.

Clocks in England To Jump Two Hours

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—England's daylight saving this year will be two hours instead of one.

English clocks, which have been kept one hour ahead of Greenwich mean time since last summer as a war measure, will be moved ahead another hour on May 3 and remain that way until Aug. 9. The change will reduce the nightly blackout period to about six hours.

The new time will put London seven hours ahead of eastern standard time.

Harvard Man Submits Talking Composition

Leon A. Danco, Jr., Harvard freshman, finds typing slow and tedious but temporarily he's found a solution to his problem.

He presented a required 2,000-word English composition on a home-made phonograph record.

Dr. Claude M. Simpson, Jr., his instructor, said he would give the theme a passing grade, but wants no more such practices.

"For one thing," commented Mr. Simpson, "how can you correct spelling and punctuation in a theme like this?"

U. S. to Tighten Grip on Axis Credits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Government officials were today studying a number of plans giving them greater control over German, Italian and Japanese credits in the United States and thus enabling the United States to throw still greater financial and diplomatic weight behind the embattled democracies.

This study coincided with the President's action yesterday in "freezing" Bulgarian credits in the United States, following that country's occupation by German troops, but goes far beyond the mere $100,000 or so involved in the Bulgarian move.

May Freeze All Credits

At this writing the Department of State is the principal obstacle in the path of stronger financial action against the totalitarian aggressors, officials of that department taking the position that a "freezing" of totalitarian credits here would hamper diplomatic effort, particularly as regards Japan.

President Roosevelt is described as not yet having made up his mind as to what action to take in regard to the Axis funds remaining in the United States and as still leaving the final word up to the State Department. It is believed certain, however, that a presidential decision will be forthcoming before long and that any remaining State Department objections will be overridden.

One of the plans which is understood to be receiving wide attention here calls for the "freezing" of all credits owned by all countries in the United States. Another plan, and one which seems more likely to prove acceptable, would "freeze" the credits of all non-Western Hemisphere nations.

These plans would mean that not only would Germany and Italy be powerless to use their American credits but that Japan and the Soviet Union—both of which have been accused of aiding Germany to circumvent the British blockade—would be subjected to the strictest Treasury Department scrutinization whenever they wished to obtain a permit authorizing use of their resources here.

Hull Doesn't Like Idea

While the State Department asserts that such action would hinder its diplomatic maneuvers, other officials here claim that it would have the opposite effect, particularly in regard to Japan, in that it would be a further demonstration of the lengths to which the United States is prepared to go in behalf of international order.

In the case of Secretary of State Cordell Hull there is reported to be an additional opposition based on his long struggle to broaden the channels of international trade. He is said to feel that a blanket "freezing" would be just one more obstacle in the way of the trade still going on between most of the neutral countries.

According to reports emanating from sources close to all commercial transaction in the United States, Germany and Italy are still able to benefit to some extent from their resources here. They are said to be transferring these credits to Japanese and Russian agents who, in turn, buy from American manufacturers a number of articles which the latter would not sell to Germans or Italians.

It is further reported that a considerable amount of German cash is being sent from the United States to Latin America where it is being used to foment anti-American sentiment. Under existing conditions the Treasury Department finds it difficult to trace this money.

According to the Department of Commerce, German and Italian long and short-term credits in the United States amounted to approximately $183,000,000 last fall. Germany's long-term credits were put at $99,000,000 and its short-term credits at $9,000,000, while Italy's long-term credits came to $56,000,000 and its short-term credits to $19,000,000.

Recreation 'Huts' Planned In Crowded Defense Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Defense officials today disclosed plans for constructing 350 recreation "huts" in overcongested defense areas as soon as Congress makes available the $150,000,000 asked by President Roosevelt for the first wide-scale Federal development of community services.

The program, outlined to the House Committee on Public Buildings by Charles P. Taft, Assistant Co-ordinator of Health and Welfare and related defense activities, also calls for expenditure of large Federal sums for schools, sanitary facilities, milk pasteurization plants and hospitalization in overgrown communities adjacent to Army cantonments and defense industries.

Announcement of the recreation hut building program together with formation of a joint operating organization by six national welfare organizations gave the first hint of Federal intervention to meet bad moral conditions reported from numerous defense areas.

The six national groups which have formed the "United States Organizations for National Defense, Inc.," are the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare Board, Travelers Aid Society and the National Catholic Community Service.

Schools for Children

The U. S. O., Mr. Taft said, would operate the community buildings wherever local funds and experienced personnel are not available. Estimated cost of the huts is $15,000,000.

Mr. Taft also described plans for federal construction and operation of schools for approximately 250,000 children of personnel connected with defense projects. The program, drawn up by the U. S. Office of Education, calls for expenditure of approximately $95,000,000 for school buildings, $2,000,000 for transportation and $18,000,000 for teaching services and other operating costs during the school year beginning September, 1941.

In most cases where swarms of defense workers have descended on small communities with their families, schools administrators have found it impossible to obtain additional funds necessary for educating their children, Mr. Taft said. On top of this, Federal reservations become tax exempt and it is usually several years before other increased valuation is reflected in taxes.

Other Expenditures

Introducing Mr. Taft to the House Committee, Frank Bane, liaision officer between the National Defense Advisory Commission and local authorities, admitted that the Federal Government has never before appropriated large sums of money to construct and operate community facilities, but described the innovation as in keeping with "total defense."

"In terms of morale these improvements may make a difference in the success or failure of our defense effort," he declared.

Other proposed expenditures to be made in defense areas out of the $150,000,000 include $27,000,000 for construction and operation of water supply plants; $24,000,000 for sewers; $53,000,000 for sewage treatment plants; $10,065,000 for milk pasteurization plants; $5,000,000 for mosquito control; $4,200,000 for medical clinics and $25,000,000 for hospitals.

The Taft report recommended that the Federal Government assume immediate responsibility for medical care for approximately 190,000 indigent transients in defense areas who are excluded from local public assistance because of residence laws. It also proposes Federal hospital construction amounting to 6,300 new beds and of 120 health centers to accommodate health departments and outpatient clincs.

Where uncertainty as to future need interferes with provisions of proper facilities for milk pasteurization, the Federal Government proposed to build 25 plants to serve a civilian population of 481,000 and a military population of 962,000. Milk from these plants would be purchased by adjacent military authorities.

Home Town Atmosphere

Mr. Taft estimated that 200 of the new recreation huts would be constructed in areas adjacent to military cantonments and the rest in new industrial towns.

"Our soldiers boys," Mr. Taft told the Committee, "are away from home with its normal habits and ordinary activities and resources of the home town. Our objective is to bring just as much of the atmosphere of the home town and its buiding influence as possible.

"The boys in uniform in the evenings and week ends in the normal course of events go to town. At first, even where Army posts and Naval stations have been in the vicinity, the community is not ready to receive them. Ordinary washroom facilities are lacking, there is no place but the streets to loaf, and, I am sorry to report there is a good deal of profiteering in the smaller places. Obviously there are even less desirable commercialized influences.

"It takes a really organized campaign to secure for the boys home hospitality and normal social contacts with decent girls."

Certain cities like Louisville, Ky., and Columbus, Ga., he said, have attempted to provide community clubs for soldiers, but generally speaking "local resources cannot supply most of the quarters needed."

Mineral Stores Give Kansas Vast Industrial Possibilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., It is true that Coronado found no golden cities in Kansas 400 years ago, but, if he had looked deep enough, he would have discovered more mineral wealth than any of the Rocky Mountain mining States produce and six times that of Alaska. Instead of gold, Kansas boasts an almost unlimited supply of petroleum, natural gas, zinc, coal, cement, stone, salt, lead, clay, sand, gypsum, chat, volcanic ash, and native asphalt. The wealth derived from these minerals is increasing until it now amounts to $150,000,000 annually—six times the yield of 25 years ago. Only six states—Texas, Pennsylvania, California, Oklahoma, West Virginia and Louisiana—exceed Kansas in the value of their annual mineral output.

In "Resource-Full Kansas," an illustrated booklet put out by the State Geological Survey, Kansans are given a new appreciation of the mineral resources and industrial possibilities of their State. Petroleum is shown to account for nearly 60 per cent of the value of the Kansas mineral "crop." The pinching in of Kansas oil production at present, owing to a glutted market, although hard to take, is not without its ray of sunshine. The existence of many untapped reservoirs ensures oil to sell for many years to come.

Development of the coal industry in the face of mounting competition has been due largely to increased mechanization. Power shovels of gigantic size are used to scoop up with each bite 32 cubic yards of dirt or rock covering the coal bed. Although some 3,000,000 tons of coal are being produced annually in Kansas, the coal reserves are greater now than 20 years ago. The new strip coal-mining technique makes possible the profitable mining of beds so thin that they were not heretofore regarded of commercial value.

Prehistoric oceanic inundation left salt beds in Kansas in sufficient quantities to season food for the whole world for centuries to come. Geologists estimate that beneath the surface lie five trillion tons of salt, which, if mined and spread evenly over the State, would cover the ground to a depth of 37 feet.

Prehistoric streams that flowed away from the glacier that once invaded northeastern Kansas left valuable deposits of sand which now bring in more than a million dollars annually. The supply of native building stone is far from exhausted, the value of that quarried totaling $5,000,000.

Geologists have found here more volcanic ash than in any other state; and the zinc and lead mined each year in Kansas equals the amount of gold unearthed in Colorado.

The Kansas Industrial Development Commission in 1939 established funds to encourage research and the processing of new products from these mineral resources in the laboratories of State schools at Emporia, Hays and Pittsburg. The State Legislature had already provided $20,000 for research at the University of Kansas and Kansas State College. And a more extensive program of industrial research is being considered by the present Legislature.

Nazis Report Bombings Killed 10 in Netherlands

AMSTERDAM, via Berlin, March 4 (AP)—German press authorities announced yesterday that 10 persons were killed and 28 injured by British bombs loosed upon the Netherlands during the week end.

Fatalities, it was added, included nine at The Hague, where it was stated that scores of houses in the center of the city were demolished or damaged.

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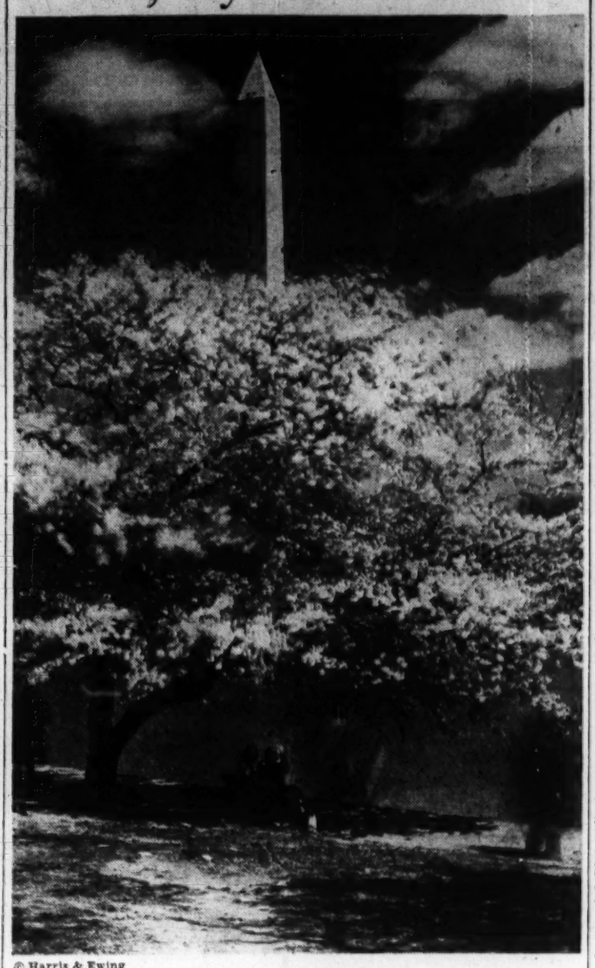

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Beauty and Majesty

Looking across the lagoon ringed with Japanese cherry trees to the Washington Monument in the nation's capital.

Low Cost Washington Tours Cover Cherry Blossom Week

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There is at least one event in unpredictable Washington that is safe to predict—the blooming of the Japanese cherry trees this spring.

It is a little early to set the exact weeks the trees will be in flower but if they are at all consistent their pink tinted buds will be bursting into bloom during the first two weeks in April. Washington cherry blossom experts keep close watch of the buds and after careful examination are able to predict the weeks that both the single and double blossoms will reach their height.

With the blooming of the cherry trees spring comes to Washington and, with it, thousands of visitors from all over the country to view one of the nation's most colorful floral displays.

In New England 45 of the leading travel agencies have combined to present a joint offering of six-day tours to Washington, leaving Boston every Saturday in April. These inexpensive, six-day, all-rail tours will be personally conducted to assure travelers of covering every point of interest in the Nation's capital and environs.

The cost of these tours is $50 covering transportation, sightseeing, rooms and meals in Washington, and rooms and bath in New York. Those who wish to extend the tour through Saturday evening can take advantage of a steamer trip down the Potomac from Washington connecting with a bus for Jamestown, site of the first permanent English settlement in America; Yorktown, where Cornwallis surrendered; and Williamsburg, scene of the most extensive restoration of Colonial architecture in America.

San Blas Indians

Considered one of the most interesting primitive peoples in the Western Hemisphere the San Blas Indians who inhabit an archipelago on the Atlantic Coast of the Republic of Panama receive thousands of American cruise visitors annually. The Indians welcome the visitors but they have a rule that no one may remain on their islands after sunset. There are 365 islands in the group ranging from tiny isles capable of supporting only five or six coconut trees to islands on which hundreds of Indians make their homes.

The San Blas homes are bamboo huts with palm thatched roofs. The floors are of clay and the furniture simple, consisting of stools made of wood, and hammocks. Their food is made up of native vegetables and fruits such as yams, bananas, and coconuts. The Indians are individualistic in their beliefs, their dress, and their homes. Their religion is simple. They believe in one God. Their moral code is strict and their race is probably the purest of the American Indians.

Barriers Down

Argentina is easing up on the American tourist. Custom officials have been ordered to let Americans take in their typewriters, portable radios, cameras, and sporting equipment, without going through a third degree. The new regulations are for tourists only and should the traveler be professional and his "equipment" exceed $250 in value, then a 180-day bond must be filed with custom authorities.

Historic Jamestown

The ruins of Jamestown, first permanent English settlement in America, will be preserved exactly as they have been uncovered and, with the possible exception of occasional instances when complete authenticating data are available, no effort will be made to reconstruct the Virginia town of three centuries ago. Historians and archeologists explain that authentic restoration of Jamestown would be difficult if not impossible.

In contrast to the example of eighteenth century Williamsburg, records of early times at the James River area are meager, and the lack of sketches and plans of the town and buildings would necessitate a restorative program based largely on conjecture. Present plans provide for exclusion of automobiles from the relatively small bounds of the original town. Visitors will proceed on foot through the historic area. Just outside the town site will stand a museum in which it will be possible to place exhibits and to provide more extensive information than can be given elsewhere.

Air Travel Plan

Canadian Colonial Airways now offer a new installment plan for the purchase of travel over its line and for its all expense ski cruises. This plan which permits the time payment purchase of air travel is the same as will be offered by the domestic air lines and the ones which have been in effect for nearly a year in rail transportation. No collateral, down payment, or co-signer is required, and all possible red tape has been eliminated so that the actual application forms take but four minutes to complete.

Probation Officers Show 600 Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4 — Fifty-five hundred probation officers, an increase of 600 since 1937, are today carrying on in the United States and Canada, according to the directory published by the National Probation Association, off the press today.

A directory summary of probation laws by States shows that 47 States have juvenile probation statutes and 40 States adult probation acts, although some are limited in application. Alaska, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Puerto Rico have both juvenile and adult probation laws. Some laws were described as practically inoperative because no State or local organization has been set up to carry out their provisions.

Eighteen States, according to the directory, have some form of probation or probation and parole machinery financed and administered by the State Government, while 11 other States have some power of supervision over either juvenile or adult probation, or both.

Antonescu Runs Strong In Rumanian Balloting

BERLIN, March 4 (AP)—DNB, German official news agency, reported from Bucharest today there were only 2,358 negative votes among the 2,020,975 so far counted in the Rumanian plebiscite called by Premier General Ion Antonescu to determine the popularity of his Government.

The balloting will be completed tomorrow. DNB said 488 of the votes opposing the Government had been counted in Bucharest, the others in the Provinces.

Strike Delays Vital Work At Wright Field

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The War Department declared today that the general strike of American Federation of Labor Building Trades Union members at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, was holding up construction work "essential to the expansion of this post as one of the most important military aircraft centers in the United States."

"Construction work, totaling approximately $5,900,000," the Department said in a statement, "is now under way at Wright Field to provide testing and laboratory facilities that are needed at once by the Army Air Corps both for the testing of engines and planes now on order and for the development of new types."

The Department added that the strike had been called as a result of the resumption of work by the Penner Installation Corporation of New York City under its $36,800 contract for installing electrical equipment in one building at the field.

Hollyridge, N. C.—The State Department of Labor estimated that 4,000 to 6,000 men struck yesterday at a $15,000,000 army anti-aircraft firing range under construction near Hollyridge in that State.

Despite the walkout, work continued on both the day and night shifts. A. F. of L. building trades leaders said the union asked a preferential shop, time and one half for overtime, and double pay on Sundays and holidays. Contractors contended most of the workmen were non-union, although they said they had not discriminated against union labor.

Washington — Howard Hunter, acting Commissioner of Works Projects, said yesterday that predictions that WPA employment would interfere with labor needs of the defense program were "baseless suppositions."

"There is no indicated labor shortage anywhere, except in a few highly skilled classifications rarely found on relief rolls," he said in a statement.

Mr. Hunter commented on a contention by the National Economy League that "artificial jobmaking" would conflict with the defense demand for "the highest use of our productive means."

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. C. I. O. strike for a union shop at the Curtiss Wright Corporation's Propeller Division at Neville Island halted production on defense contracts there. The plant employs about 950.

Cleveland, Ohio—C. I. O. die casting workers union walked out today at the Pressure Castings, Inc., plant halting work on British and United States orders for aircraft, truck and binocular parts.

Alex Balint, union organizer, said 120 production employees quit work in protest against contract negotiation delays. Company President George H. Ralls said the union was "impetuous" and called the walkout because "they can't have everything their own way." Mr. Balint said the union seeks wage increases, paid vacations and a union shop.

Atlanta, Ga.—American Federation of Labor employees at the Atlanta plant of Cluett-Peabody & Co., struck today in protest of the company's signing an exclusive bargaining agreement with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

A company spokesman said the plant here, employing between 750 and 775 workers, was operating at about half capacity.

Diamond Cutting Highest Paid Craft

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Diamond cutters today became the highest-paid group of craftsmen in the country under new union scales ranging from $120 for a 35-hour week to $195 weekly.

The increase from last year's $75-to-$135 scale, together with bonus agreements, represents a 60 per cent rise for 450 cutters who because of the war now do most of the world's diamond work.

The agreement, effective a year, was announced yesterday by Jack Baumgold, Vice-President of a large diamond cutting firm employing 100 cutters. The Diamond Workers' Protective Union, which won the new contract, is an unaffiliated guild.

Mr. Baumgold said there is a serious shortage of cutters. There were 40,000 of them in Europe, he added, but only 5 per cent have been able to get to America.

The union plans to establish within a week or two a special factory to train young Americans in the highly-skilled craft and experiment with speeding up the process of cutting small stones.

National Drive Starts As Guard Against Fire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—More than 40,000 leading men and groups in 48 States have been called upon today by the National Board of Fire Underwriters to unite in a program to establish a stronger national defense through a more efficient fire defense.

"It is the patriotic duty of every American citizen to assist in the Government's defense program by eliminating all possible delay in preparedness that might result from fire," W. E. Mallalieu, of the National Board said.

The appeal is made as part of the Board's seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding.

Flow of Argentine Goods To Russia Foils Blockade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — This country is following closely Washington's attitude toward the British contention that the United States has become the doorway for indirect aid to Germany through the Russian port of Vladivostock. The interest arises from the fact that Argentine exporters are receiving more and more attractive propositions for shipments, especially of wool and hides, by that same route.

Although no British navicerts appear to have been granted, several ships have taken the risk. Recent sailings from this port include the steamers Annie Johnson (Swedish), Corintiakos (Greek) and Norseland (Panamanian). All were consigned to Vladivostock, and as much of the wool and hides, the principal cargo, was destined for Sweden as for Russia.

All the wool shipped was bought through the Swedish Government for the State Reserve Supply Board, but local Allied authorities point to Sweden's close trading associations with Germany and believe the ultimate benefits of these and other "via Vladivostock" shipments redound to the benefit of the Nazis. There is some speculation as to whether the British Navy soon will not exert repressive action off the Rio de la Plate.

High Prices Paid.

If, as Cordell Hull suggests, American exports to the Soviet Union are insufficient to be of any great military value to Germany, this also must be true of Argentine exports, though, in view of closer Anglo-American co-operation, it obviously would be to the advantage of the Nazis to develop future supplies from a more distant and safer source. Hitherto, high prices paid for Vladivostock-destined supplies have been indicative of the relatively small volume of trade. The British, however, persist that it is growing.

One of the English community dailies, The Standard, declared that, in some cases, the wool embarkation tariff charged for Sweden was as much as $500 a bale. It certainly is true that enormous charges are being collected. Such charges would be shouldered only by countries at war or desperately in need of the products.

Reports that the Soviet Government plans to assemble a large fleet of freighters to transport Argentine products are dismissed by shipping experts as most improbable. It would be possible, however, to assemble a miscellaneous group of neutral ships, including some Russian ships, for trade between the Rio de la Plata and Vladivostock. Soviet agents have increased in Buenos Aires but the greatest amount of their trade promotion is by agents of the Reich.

Britain Informed

So far, apart from the navicert procedure, the British have done nothing to stop what for them is obviously an illicit trade. One neutral merchant company declared that the business was closed with the previous knowledge and authorization of the British Government. This hardly squares with denunciation of American exports to Vladivostock by Hugh Dalton, the Minister of Econmic Warfare.

Great Britain has an efficient naval intelligence system in the Rio de la Plata area and must be well informed on all shipments. Neutral Argentina cannot be prohibited from shipping produce, but, unless London so desires, it is doubtful whether it will reach its destination. The Royal Navy has sufficient regular and auxiliary cruisers patrolling the region to seize any departing steamer, if orders are given to that effect.

The route for these shipments has been from Buenos Aires, up the East Coast, via Panama, to San Francisco, and thence across the Pacific to Vladivostock. The war zone is thus evaded and supplies are obtainable at non-British ports, so that blacklisting is noneffective. Interception appears to be the only remedy for the British if this trade threatens the full efficacy of the blockade.

Gap Between Mexican Labor And Conservatives Broadens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Demand for a purge of "demagogues," made by former President Rodriguez, launched an open conflict between conservatives and labor groups which has been expected since the sharp rightist swing of the Avila Camacho Administration began. The demand was made at a banquet given for the former President by the Senate, a circumstance which gave it political importance.

General Rodriguez, who has been a private citizen since his retirement in 1934, openly attributed all of Mexico's problems to the excesses of "radical extremists who are vassals of Stalin." This accusation and accompanying attacks identified him clearly as the spokesman for capital, with which he has always been most closely associated. His 1932-34 term was distinguished as a "business administration" which left the country in excellent financial condition.

"Mexico is facing its most brilliant and opportune moment," he said. "If we take advantage of it, we may emerge a strong, free and respected nation. If we fail, we will be fatally plunged into the status of a country dominated and enslaved.

Work for All the People

"The work to be done should not be limited to the Government. It requires the joint energies of the entire population, motivated by good will. The workers should have the widest opportunity for production, unchecked by disintegrating conflicts. Capital must have the fullest realization of the needs of labor and share the distribution of wealth in order to raise the standard of living.

"Our natural resources are awaiting development by businessmen, the unfolding of private initiative, and the investment of idle capital. To produce, and to contribute to the expansion of our national economy is a patriotic function which will establish our national independence. Foreign capital should fulfill its duty of expansion to the nation which grants it hospitality."

This optimistic forecast of the potentialities for prosperity here was followed by a warning to the Mexican people. General Rodriguez prefaced it by declaring that "We have had enough of demagogues and social experiments based on alien theories and producing tragic results in other countries." He then pointed to the international scene as follows:

The Tragic Review

"In Russia, there are 180,000,000 men, women and children who are servants of the State, or to speak accurately, of Stalin in person; in Germany, the public conscience has been converted by Naziism into a destructive machine for destroying free and happy nations; in Italy, the Fascist legions have transformed the masses into cannon fodder, and glorious France is buried in the abyss created by the Popular Front Government of Leon Blum."

Mexico, he added, is threatened with the fate of France if the Left Wing influence is not purged. "The Labor movement has been the tool of foreign powers exploiting the Mexican Revolution and diverting it from its natural and wholesome course. Demagogues, deceiving our workers, and taking orders from the foreign powers whom they serve, are carrying on their confusing tactics, assuming attitudes of defiant arrogance. The time has come to liquidate their influence. Without them, Mexico will be reborn because our people love liberty, have fought, and will continue fighting to preserve it."

These vigorous declarations made by a man who is acknowledged to be a power in the Avila Camacho Party caused a political uproar such as has not been heard since the July elections. All conservative, business, and many political groups acclaimed them as hitting at the true root of Mexico's problems.

Labor on Opposite Side

Labor's reaction is as positive on the opposite side. It followed the Rodriguez demand for a purge with full page advertisements in the local press, editorials in the Left Wing papers, and statements by Labor leaders accusing him of wanting to destroy the revolution and force it into a backward path.

The full page advertisement accused General Rodriguez of being the spokesman for the remnants of the old Diaz aristocracy and of being in league with the two "fascist clerical groups," Accion Nacional and Sinarquismo. His effort, says the manifesto, is to destroy the liberal conquests of the Cardenas Administration and oppose the consolidation of that program promised by Avila Camacho.

Alleging that General Rodriguez wants to become the new "strong man" of Mexican politics, Labor says that it passed judgment on him during his presidency and will fight him now as the leader of the opposition to the Avila Camacho regime. This regime, it maintains, is committed to a program of consolidation but not to one of destruction of the liberal movement.

Cites Camacho Promises

The manifesto cites many quotations from President Avila Camacho's campaign promises to continue and support the Cardenas program and professes its faith in his plans to fufill his pledges. That Labor will co-operate with the President in this work, it firmly insists.

General Rodriguez' assertions that Mexican Labor is the tool of foreign powers seeking to corrupt the Mexican revolution is answered with the defense that the agrarian, educational, irrigation, labor and Indian programs which constitute the plan upheld by Labor are strictly Mexican measures designed to solve Mexican problems.

To the accusation of "demagoguery" the C. T. M. declares that the true demagogues of Mexico are "those men who publicly support the agrarian program, yet own haciendas, those men whose private lives deny their public speeches, those men who make personal fortunes out of political trickery." These men, it adds, have promised the public much and given it little while the labor leaders have never promised things which they could not produce.

Though General Rodriguez is not officially a member of the present Government, he has served, since the announcement of General Avila Camacho's candidacy two years ago, as a spokesman who reflected the President's own sentiments. His attack must accordingly be taken as semi-official and it is certain that it reflects the opinion of business and conservatives.

Labor's efforts to push him into an opposition position are therefore somewhat feeble, it is thought by political observers here. And Labor's effort to continue to identify itself with the President's own sentiments are not considered wholly sound.

Emergence of a Better World Demanded for War Sacrifices

Continued from Page 1

and Rome, who has visited both the ill-fated Maginot Line and seen something of the Siegfried fortifications on the opposite bank of the Rhine, the outstanding characteristic of this war which I am convinced makes it different from previous ones is precisely the fact that it is primarily a mental conflict of whole peoples rather than a battle of armies alone.

Inner Courage of All

The real battle front is and has been from the first the "spirit" of a whole nation. It is civilian as well as military, it is the will to resist of leaders as well as workers, it is the inner courage of all in the face of a grinding "war of nerves" waged mentally by totalitarian propaganda.

This is only too obvious today in what is going on in Bulgaria, just as it was apparent in Rumania, in Scandinavia, and in the fate of France.

By contrast with the World War, one of the most striking aspects of the present struggle is virtually complete absence of any flag-waving enthusiasm, mass emotionalism on parade, drummed up by blaring bands.

The attitude of the average man I have talked to everywhere, in France and Italy as well as Britain, even to some extent in Germany is: "We are not going to be fooled again this time. We have gotten ourselves into this mess, or our leaders have gotten us into it, and now we have got to finish the job. And we will.

"But two wars in one generation are too much. They cannot fool us this time into thinking we like it. We are all at the front in this war and this time we are going to do what the soldiers alone when they came back from the trenches last time couldn't quite put across:

"We are going to see that a better world is built from which wars are excluded—and if we don't get that kind of world, then let our politicians look out!"

Equality of Sacrifice

Certainly in Britain, politicians and party leaders are fully awake to this fact. Proof of it is to be found in many measures which have brought greater equality of sacrifice into effect in Britain than has ever existed during any war in any country hitherto.

Much still remains to be done in this direction. Much muddling, inefficiency, and complacency still remain to be eliminated. But the really remarkable progress that has been made in such thing as the practically complete abolition of war profiteering is one of the most promising aspects of the whole war picture in Britain.

This effort to obtain equality of sacrifice is but one phase, though an important one, of what is going on inside the war. For this war is clearly a world-wide revolutionary struggle. It is not confined to the battlefields of Europe.

It is being felt with hardly less acuteness in the increased social strain within the United States, as in Britain or embattled China. Americans are realizing more every day that the democratic ways of life upon which their Nation is based are directly threatened by totalitarianism.

Areas Alike in Havoc

This war-scarred Capital presents a strangely apt symbol of this social or revolutionary aspect of the war. Since my return recently I have visited those two sections of London which have been hardest hit by the "air blitz" as the German bombing raids are now almost universally called here. One of these is the City of London, the great financial center of the world. The other is the East End, the drab over-crowded tenement district at the heart of the Empire's industrial capital.

As I made my way not without difficulty through the charred walls and broken, battered, pulverized dwellings of the one and the other of these two worst of Britain's wounds, what struck me most forcibly was not how different, but how alike they were in tragedy and destruction.

Somehow I felt that it was not so much a coincidence as an essential symbol that the two main strongholds in London of capital and labor should both have been blitzed in this way.

A Challenge to Both

The war is striking alike at the privilege of the one and the progress of the other. There is a pressing challenge to both pictured only too plainly in the havoc, distress, and suffering in London's poorer districts as well as in the wreckage and ruin of the City.

It is a graphic warning that unless both Capital and Labor learn from this revolutionary struggle to combine more humanity with greater economic efficiency, more social equality and economic security with maintenance of genuine democracy and individual freedom, the war will really have been lost, whatever its military outcome.

It is precisely under the guise of offering greater economic efficiency and more social equality to the German people that Hitlerism is in fact attempting to impose a return to medieval tyranny through the use of occult methods of mass mesmerism and high pressure propaganda.

It is only too evident that the great bulk of the German people, through their characteristic national trait of almost exaggerated submissiveness to authority, have been deluded and self-deceived into loyal support of Herr Hitler and his war.

Germany in Deep Isolation

One cannot go into wartime Germany even for a brief visit as I did without receiving several overwhelming impressions. The first of these is the tremendous isolationism of Germany and the German people from the rest of the world.

Life in Germany today is life in one great continuous mental and to some extent spiritual blackout. In this intellectual void the cleverest system of high pressure mass propaganda the world has even known hammers into defenseless thoughts of the well-intentioned German people the theories which Nazi leaders want them to believe.

The second impression is one of pity—not anger—for the plight of the people themselves as distinguished from active Nazis. In the isolated propagandized blackout in which they live it is impossible to blame them for failure to react, to oppose, to resist even mentally, although it is equally impossible to excuse them completely for failure to do so, for failure of so many of them to hold on more consistently to a few great spiritual and human truths.

Military Might at Peak

The third impression is the solidly united condition of the country as a whole behind Herr Hitler, combined with the clearly terrific strength of a magnificent military machine. This was evident even before the series of victories last spring.

The final impression, however, is that both this military might and solid civilian support for the Nazi regime rest on the bubble-like foundation of terrorism, deception, and self-delusion, so that when a breakup in Germany finally does begin it is expected to be rapid and complete.

Naturally under these "blackout" conditions most of the German people are convinced that they are doing right in waging what they are systematically made to think is a defensive war for lebensraum. The people of Britain are of course just as convinced that they are right in defending themselves against a new form of old Prussian imperialism.

The vital difference is that the British public is not blacked out from the rest of the world as are the Germans. Though censorship exists on strictly military matters criticism is free and this freedom of speech is vigorously wielded often against the Government both by press and Parliament.

English people listen freely if they like to "Lord Hawhaw" and other German propaganda broadcasts, while the capital penalty threatens Germans who listen to any but German radio programs. The question of where the greater right lies can best be answered in light of this contrast.

Imperialistic Issue Raised

The more difficult question is whether many "realistic" observers are right in affirming that this is merely another war between British imperialism and German imperialism; or as one well-informed European observer has put it, "between German military imperialism and American economic imperialism, since the British imperialist effort is already beaten unless it gets American aid."

Is this somewhat cynical view correct, or is the truth to be found in convictions of those who hold like Viscount Halifax that this war is a struggle between Christianity and anti-Christ?

These are questions which each one must answer for himself after being informed as fully as possible on what is really going on inside the war. The Christian Science Monitor series of special articles of which this is the first will help readers to do precisely this.

A Spiritual Struggle

From close observation of all aspects of the first 18 months of this war as well as of the events leading up to it during nearly a decade, I am convinced that the economic aspect—important as it emphatically is—is merely the outward form taken by the deeper conflict between the underlying mental and moral issues.

In the brief space of time since my return to Britain I have been impressed anew at seeing how deep-seated and how widespread over the entire Nation is the genuine conviction here that this is at bottom a spiritual struggle, an acute phase of the age-long warfare between good and evil.

Writing of this "great conflict" in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," page 288, Mary Baker Eddy says: "The suppositional warfare between truth and error is only the mental conflict between the evidence of the spiritual senses and the testimony of the material senses, and this warfare between the Spirit and flesh will settle all questions through faith in and the understanding of divine Love."

This is the first of a series of articles: "Inside the War" by The Christian Science Monitor's frontline correspondents.

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America: Slave or Free?

1 *Ballot Can Be Tool of Tyrants Or the Mandate of a Free People*

Two worlds are today in conflict—worlds as far apart as the way of life of the free man and the slave.

Adolf Hitler has defined these opposing worlds. He said one was the Nazi totalitarian system, the other democracy. "One world or the other," he declared, "must break asunder."

Democracy is thus embattled on four continents. It faces a dual challenge, weighs its faults, reassesses its idealism. The courage of free men in the British Commonwealth . . . in Greece . . . in China . . . symbolizes the democratic pledge that their way shall prevail. Defending their liberty, the democracies look not only to the past, but forward to new achievements, in freedom, in justice, in opportunity.

Deep are the implications for America. President Roosevelt epitomized the issue when, in his recent inaugural, he quoted the words of George Washington: "The destiny of the republican model of government (is) staked on the experiment entrusted to the American people." Lincoln had said it eloquently before, on the battlefield at Gettysburg.

The choice between free way and slave way which confronts Americans may be studied in many forms. But perhaps the best place to begin in defining the contrast and the choice is with the ballot, citizens' method of democratic expression. How, then, do the franchise and the ballot operate as the mandate of the people or the tool of the tyrant?

Slave Way

Ballots that permit but a single choice, voices raised in ominous uniformity—these are the signs, the mark of the beast, borne by today's dictatorships.

Hitler, scorning what he calls the "nonsense and the cowardice" of majority rule, can get a 99.8 per cent vote when he bothers to march his subjects to the polls.

Mussolini, setting up his Chamber of Fasces and Corporations, has abolished elections outright.

Stalin, erecting a constitution which the Soviets hail as "democratic," continues to rule through secret police and purges, while his single party provides virtually the only candidates for whom the people may "vote."

These are not the means of Government; they are the devices by which tyrants stay in power. Less than a year after the March on Rome, Fascism's "Acerbo" electoral law made it mathematically certain that Mussolini would stay in power. It was simple. A party polling one-quarter of the votes received two-thirds of the seats in the Chamber. The need of coalitions, of democratic co-operation, was swept away.

But this was not enough. The corporate structure was successively changed until, in 1939, "Councilors," replacing the Chamber of Deputies, were appointed from the organs of the Fascist Party without even pretense of plebiscite.

Guarantees Swept Away

Nor is the concentration camp, the star chamber, the summary execution a stranger to any of these systems. Just before the election which brought his coalition into control, Hitler seized upon the burning of the Reichstag as the excuse to sweep away all constitutional guarantees.

The most vigorous opposition party was banned. Block-by-block espionage hinted at Nazi influence. Whispering campaigns intimated that the balloting might not be quite so secret—that opponents of National Socialism could be spotted. Once in control, the Nazis swiftly increased the scope and vindictiveness of their terror. Freedom of individual choice was unknown at the elections of 1933, 1934, and since.

Of the three major dictatorships, Russia pays the most lip-service to democratic form. Its Constitution of 1936 eliminates many former discriminations. But new ones take their places. The ballot is secret, yet stringent Party leadership keeps voters of each community "in line." Nominations are open, but in practice the "list" is that which the single Communist Party approves. Even if candidates who are not of the proper "social origin and unswerving loyalty" were elected they would hardly be tolerated by a regime which has not hesitated to make mass famine and individual brutality an instrument of political policy.

Follows Old Pattern

This pattern, wherever the heel of dictatorship is set from Narva to Naples, has proved the same. It is a parallel to the dark days when a King of Syria oppressed a conquered people "and made them like the dust by threshing."

In Spain a dictatorship established with the help of foreign Fascist powers is framing a corporate structure in which perpetuation of power is a first concern—expression of popular will through popular franchise a negligible formality.

In Rumania a dictator who has never held an elective post sits in office. The Iron Guard, a Nazified political organization which never won more than a fourth of Rumania's votes, has terrorized its way into the dominant political position.

In Slovakia, puppet of Germany, a little dictator, once imprisoned for treasonable conspiracy, rules by Nazi fiat, the ballot box gathering the cobwebs of totalitarian scorn.

The list may be extended. Plebiscites under Russian control in the Baltics, occupied Poland, and the Western Ukraine present a tedious unanimity. That no plebiscites have been held in German-occupied countries might be excused as an exigency of war; but not the anti-Semitic decrees and the dictation over municipal affairs at the hands of Nazi Commissioners.

The record is clear. The fact is simple. Under dictatorship the only voice of the people is the cry of despair.

Free Way

In December, 1936, a British Parliament, chosen at free elections, with secret ballot, by universal, unrestricted adult suffrage, was instrumental in putting a new king on the throne. Cab-drivers and dish-washers, bankers and industrialists, farmers and laborers had elected a governing body, whose chief, Stanley Baldwin, by orderly and constitutional acts, brought about the replacing of a ruler.

At a time of international tension, political strife, and social passions, the head of the most powerful political organization in the world clearly derived his authority from the people he was to lead.

Last year in the very midst of war a British Parliament chosen by ordinary men and women replaced one government with another. During this vital change every Britisher was allowed to express his opinions without restraint. Even in war, bye-elections choose the people's representatives.

Thus a King, a Prime Minister and members of Parliament are replaced, or chosen, without the imposing of coercion on a single citizen.

There is no power in the British Commonwealth of Nations greater than the body chosen by the ordinary men and women. The effective authority of the people is above the Throne, above the Church, above the army, even above any constitution. The people are the rulers.

The opposition is not suppressed; the leader of the opposition receives a salary from the state.

Not once since 1688 has a British ruler obtained power by conspiracy, revolution or force. That was 252 years ago.

Ballots Are Really Secret

In the United States, approximately 50,000,000 men and women recently voted for the chief of the Union, that is, for a "king and prime minister combined." Every shade of legitimate agitation and opinion was allowed. The laws gave the government party no campaign or balloting privileges not enjoyed by the opposition. Ballots are really secret. Voting machines in many districts eliminate even the error of human counting. Official coercion and government reprisals were far removed from the thought of any American voter.

In the same unhampered way, the American people choose governors, state legislators, congressmen, city mayors, school boards, sheriffs, auditors. We the people dispose of offices and select the authorities which the majority of us desire.

The President lives in our house. We determine the salary he and other public servants may receive. We can call them to account. We can fix the term of their tenure of office. We voters may come originally from Poland or Cuba, from Prussia or Chile, we may be dime-store clerks or bank presidents, a maid of all work or a movie star—in each case we have the same right of choice.

In a strikingly beautiful, but poorly endowed land in the heart of Europe live about 4,000,000 Swiss, who at this moment hold the rare European distinction of being able unhampered to choose their own authorities. Wedged between two totalitarian states, almost as between millstones, the Swiss are still masters of their governments. They are among the freest, most fearless, most loyal men and women in the world. They do not provoke and they do not cringe. They won liberty after a long struggle, they exercise it with remarkable moderation, they will defend it at all costs.

Security and Dignity

The state, like the United States, is a union. It has 22 self-governing units. The humblest citizen can initiate public measures and bring them before the Nation for approval or rejection.

Because the Swiss are their own masters and rulers, they have a sense of security, personal worth, individual dignity and hopefulness. In spite of handicaps they have long been the most tranquil Nation in the world's most turbulent continent.

The Canadians also choose the officials who manage their affairs. Their democracy has reached a very high degree of efficiency and provides almost complete personal security with great personal liberty. There is little conflict between individual freedom and social co-ordination.

Canada, relatively new among the nations, and as yet unevenly settled, has seen its population trebled in 80 years. Its inhabitants range in political outlook from Tory and Liberal to Socialist and Social Crediter. Three million of its 11,000,000 inhabitants are French. In spite of all these diversities, the Canadian people have created a unified, well-administered, harmonious state.

From Canada's Rockies, across Canada's vast wheat fields, to Canada's Atlantic fisheries, Canada's people choose Canada's authorities.

The abyss between the world of absolutism and the world of democracy is deep and wide. It is a chasm separating the past from the future, but men and women have constantly laid bridges over that abyss and passed from tyranny to self-government.

The dominant and triumphant fact in history is that, during the long passage of the ages, men and women have moved forward. They have come out of darkness to more light, out of prisons to more freedom, out of brutishness to more spiritual power.

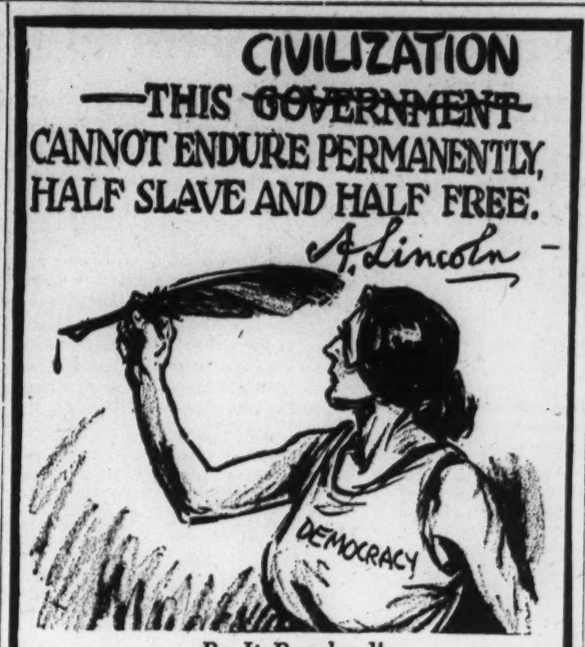
The old Hebrew prophets helped bring us forward; so did wise Greek teachers and brave Greek soldiers. The greatest contribution was made by Christianity. The Roman Republic helped, as did Swiss mountaineers, Czech reformers, Luther's Protestants, Dutch democrats, French revolutionists, British parliamentarians, and American colonists.

This advance reached its highest peak in the 1920's. Free franchise spread over a greater area than ever before. Freedom, self-respect, elemental honesty, and neighborliness held wider sway throughout the earth.

Then dictatorial armies began to push humanity back. They have launched an attack along the whole front of human attainments.

Those who love right carry forward the torch from the hands of brave men and women who gave the full measure of devotion to create a free, not a slave world.

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.



Be It Resolved!

Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer

Delaware Lawmakers Blue Over 'Blue Laws' Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., March 4—As Delaware's House of Representatives reverberated with charges of attempted "coercion" in State Attorney General James R. Morford's campaign for repeal of the State's 200-year-old Sunday "blue law" through rigid enforcement, court dockets still bulged today with continuances on arrests for "worldly occupations" which brought the law down on more than 500 Delaware citizens Sunday. "Blue law" offenses packed the Municipal Court with 260 citizens here yesterday, and similar conditions prevailed in other minor courts in the State.

Out of the Sabbath seizures in Wilmington, Judge Henry R. Isaacs, of the Municipal Court, had scheduled hearings for the week which list for Wednesday 68 retail merchants; for Thursday, 45 milkmen, one druggist and seven "miscellaneous" offenders; for Friday, 62 proprietors and clerks of retail stores, eight news dealers, two radio station executives and one hotel manager; for Saturday, 66 motor bus, truck and taxicab drivers and gasoline station attendants.

William Poole, Deputy Attorney General in charge of "blue law" prosecution here, said it was up to the judge to decide which violators were performing "works of necessity and charity," sole ground for exemption from fines up to $8 or 24-hour jail sentences, or both, which may be imposed.

Meanwhile, Wilmington citizens were well-represented in the delegation of townsfolk to the capital in Dover to demand action from the House of Representatives, whose defeat of a "repealer" amendment last week that would give local government option in the observance of the 1740 restrictions provoked the Attorney General's enforcement campaign. The amendment has been placed on the calendar for reconsideration, but a unanimous House resolution denounced the Attorney General's campaign to draw the issue between repeal or enforcement in spite of the Legislature as bound "to cause friction and misunderstanding between the different State departments."

The majority attitude in the House was said to be against retention of the "blue laws," but as doubting the wisdom of an amendment which allegedly fails to make restrictive provision in areas outside incorporated cities or boroughs.

Mr. Morford said he would be inclined to dismiss every case if the "repealer" amendment were passed at once, but that, short of immediate legislative action, all those arrested would be prosecuted and he would continue his "fair trial" of enforcement with "even more thorough and efficient" police action next Sunday.

If it proves to be impossible to enforce the laws against all persons under all circumstances, he said, he as Attorney General would "take the position that they shall not be enforced against any person."

Hague's Grip on New Jersey Loosened By Governor Edison's Independence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 4—New Jersey political developments indicate more and more that Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, State Democratic boss heretofore without challenge, will have little voice in the administration of Gov. Charles Edison, Democrat.

In the latest of the Governor's appointments to two key jobs—that of State Highway Commissioner and State Purchasing Commissioner—Mr. Hague had no part, nor did the places go anywhere near Hudson County.

Subject in each case to confirmation by the Republican Senate, William L. Dill of Paterson, will become Road Commissioner and Albert G. Waters of Perth Amboy will be the Purchasing Agent.

Thus, since taking office in January under circumstances that were considered none too friendly to Mr. Hague, Governor Edison has turned to Essex, Middlesex, and Passaic counties, rather than Hudson, in the filling of key positions.

In some quarters it is contended that Mayor Hague realizes that his control of party leaders has passed to other hands and that his grip on his own county is seriously threatened by the decision of the Republican-controlled State House Commission to force voting machines into Hudson County balloting booths.

One report is that if Mr. Hague is re-elected to the City Commission of Jersey City this Spring—and in all probability he will be—he will retire soon afterward under an agreement with his fellow-commissioners to name as Mayor his nephew and secretary, Frank Eggers.

Attorney General David T. Wilentz, who lives in Middlesex County, appears to be getting the lion's share of patronage, with the new Finance Commissioner, Deputy Finance Commissioner, and Purchase Commissioner all coming from that county.

Thriving Sosua Refugee Colony To Receive 1,000 More Settlers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—The Sosua Colony of 300 European refugees in the Dominican Republic was characterized as a "huge success" by James N. Rosenberg, President of the Dominican Republic Settlement Association, and George L. Warren, Executive Secretary of the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees, following their return here from an inspection trip to the colony.

Although the first small group of colonists only arrived at the island refuge last May, it and succeeding groups have made such progress that plans have been formulated to take care of 1,000 additional settlers during this year, Mr Rosenberg revealed.

The settlement association head contrasted his two visits to the colony, one made several months ago and a second one less than a month ago. On the first, he said, he saw the 23,000 acres of land donated by Gen. Rafael L. Trujillo, formerly President of the Dominican Republic, lying untilled, unused. On the second trip he saw homesteads with from 25 to 30 acres of land, farms and gardens, cleared roads and refugees spiritually and economically rehabilitated.

Not only the refugees, but the Dominican Republic itself, is sharing in the prosperity resulting from the settlement, Mr. Rosenberg said, adding that about $1,000 a week was being spent for construction work, the money going to natives of the Republic.

Honolulu Editor Guilty of Contempt

HONOLULU, March 4 (AP)—Raymond Coll, Editor of The Honolulu Advertiser, was given a 60-day suspended sentence yesterday for contempt of court because of a story about the seizure last Saturday of alien fishing sampans.

Federal Judge I. M. Stainback said the specific charge against the boats was failure to make true registry. He intimated that he believed a reference by the Advertiser to espionage might prejudice the jury.

Mr. Coll offered no defense.

Forty sampans operating in Hawaiian waters were seized after the Federal Grand Jury indicted 80 persons, most of them Japanese, and three fishing companies, accusing them of conspiracy to violate laws governing the registration of the sampans.

MARSHMALLOW fluff FOR FROSTINGS AND FILLINGS

'Not Musty,' Museums Tell Robert Moses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Reaction against criticisms by Robert Moses, Park Commissioner, that museums in the city are too "musty" set in today with some organizations answering the charges leveled at them. The reply of the New York Historical Society was the most vigorous.

"Mr. Moses' remarks about the New York Historical Society, if quoted correctly in the papers, reveal that he knows nothing about the Society, which, while it is open free to the public, is not operated with public money," Alexander Wall, Secretary of the Society, declared. "His statement that the Society had Egyptian objects duplicated by the Metropolitan and Brooklyn Museums indicates that it is a long time since Mr. Moses or any one else representing him was here, because this collection was transferred to the Brooklyn Museum in 1937.

"In addition to its museum activities this Society is a research institution in American history, with a library of books, maps and manuscripts to which the Park Department is continually sending its research workers because its own records are insufficient to determine facts.

"It serves the students and scholars the country over, and school children in large numbers visit its classes each day, while the public is provided with every opportunity for education and the enjoyment of our collection. From 5,000 to 10,000 people visit here each year."

Mr. Wall said the Society was a private institution, privately endowed and had never charged an admission fee.

E. Stewart James, President of the Readers' Association of the New York Public Library, went to the defense of the library when trustees, in the absence of Frank L. Polk, Chairman of the Board, declined to comment. He recalled that the library has a record of 350,000,000 books issued in its 30 years of service.

Beverly R. Robinson, President of the Museum of the City of New York, which was praised by Mr. Moses for its "excellent" management, voiced appreciation for the compliment. In answer to Mr. Moses' criticism of duplication in the exhibits of the Museum and the Historical Society, Mr. Robinson said he had observed duplication when he toured the great museums of London and had never found one exhibit less interesting because of a similar exhibit in another museum.

Dr. Louis I. Dublin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Museum of Health, voiced his approval of placement of the Museum in Flushing Meadow Park despite Mr. Moses' opposition to its establishment there.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, in comment on Mr. Moses' proposals to overhaul the museums, said he thought "the problem is easily susceptible to a favorable solution" and held "some changes" might be advantageous.

No comment was forthcoming from officials of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of the American Indian, the Heye Foundation or the New York Zoological Society.

Eire Rations Tea

DUBLIN, March 3 (AP)—Tea will be rationed in Ireland beginning April 5 on the basis of two ounces weekly for each adult and one ounce for each child.

In Britain adults and children alike get two ounces a week.

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THREE DIAMONDS CRABMEAT

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS

DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

Vichy Still Holds Out In Thailand Dispute

TOKYO, March 4 (AP)—Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka and French Ambassador Charles Arsène Henry conferred for 40 minutes today on Japan's modified plan for ending the Thailand-French Indo-China border dispute, but authoritative sources said they failed to reach an agreement.

It was indicated that the Japanese considered the result of today's meeting another setback in their efforts to bring swift settlement of the controversy.

Japanese sources indicated that a decision must be reached in another interview between Mr. Matsuoka and the French envoy set for tomorrow because of the necessity of communicating orders to Thai and Indo-China troops before the armistice ends Friday.

Observers believed the French still were attempting to obtain additional concessions. The outcome of the peace negotiations here therefore appeared to depend on whether the Japanese would be willing further to modify their proposals.

The Japanese press prominently displayed Vichy dispatches indicating that the French Government had bowed to Japanese proposals for ending the border conflict.

Despite the failure of today's conference to produce a final agreement, Japanese officials were optimistic that a settlement would be forthcoming shortly.

Thailand's agreement to the new Japanese proposal was said to have already been received.

Koh Ishii, Cabinet Information Bureau spokesman, announced prior to the meeting between the Foreign Minister and the French envoy that Japan had presented the modified proposal and was determined to complete the negotiations under her mediation before the Thailand-Indo-China armistice ends Friday.

Troop Movements

SAIGON, French Indo-China, March 4 (AP)—Precautionary troop movements continued in Indo-China today, but in nearly all quarters it was believed negotiations at Tokyo would result soon in the signing of a peace treaty with Thailand.

Japanese here said they expected a successful conclusion of the negotiations within 48 hours, but local French officials declared they were without information.

One Japanese cruiser remained here, and a Japanese liner was standing by in event an order was issued for removal of Japanese civilians.

Japanese Quit Indies

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, March 4 (AP)—Increasing numbers of Japanese, particularly women and children, are withdrawing from the East Indies and steamship companies disclosed today that vessels bound for Japan were booked solidly through April.

There was no sign of panic among Japanese residents, but it was indicated the orderly removal would probably require at least two months.

Dutch travelers who arrived in Surabaya from Japan recently said the opinion prevails in Japan that if the present Japanese commercial negotiations with the Netherlands East Indies proved unproductive resort would be made to armed force.

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japan's special economic envoy to the Indies, arranged to pay his respects to potentates of the mid-Javanese states, this week.

British Take Italian Towns In Drive Toward Ethiopia

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, March 4 (AP)—British imperial forces have captured two more Italian Somaliland strongpoints in a drive northward toward the southeastern frontier of Ethiopia, an official announcement said today.

A communiqué issued here said the main column of British troops, who thus far have captured some 10,000 Italians, occupied Iscia Baidoa and Buloburti.

Iscia Baidoa is about 170 miles northwest of captured Mogadiscio, Somaliland Capital, and Buloburti is some 170 miles due north of Mogadiscio, on the same Webe Shebeli River valley route used by the Fascists in conquering Ethiopia in 1936.

A Middle East Command announcement issued at Cairo said that advance forces had thrust beyond these two towns to the vicinity of the Ethiopian frontier. Iscia Baidoa is about midway between Mogadiscio and the Ethiopian border.

The Cairo announcement said that 1,000 prisoners had been taken since March 1 alone.

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa and World War Commander of British forces there, has arrived in Nairobi, indicating that developments of major importance are in prospect in the campaign to throw the Italians out of their East Africa Empire altogether.

In addition to the prisoners captured, the Nairobi announcement said large stocks of arms, gasoline, foodstuffs and other supplies of all types have been seized.

[War Secretary H. D. R. Margesson informed the House of Commons in London that thus far 140,000 Italians have been captured in North and East Africa.]

Axis raiders bombed the Suez Canal area last night, but a British communiqué said they failed to cause casualties or material damage.

Nazi Aid in Africa

ROME, March 4 (AP)—German troops again have clashed with British mechanized forces in Libya, the Italian High Command reported today.

The encounter—the second between Nazi and British forces in North Africa since Feb. 24—was said to have resulted in a German victory. The British units were put to flight, the daily war bulletin said, and the Germans captured prisoners and war material.

[DNB, German news agency, reported that Nazi dive bombers had smashed British truck concentrations in the Libyan desert near Agedabia March 3 in a series of attacks on communications lines.]

Simultaneously, the British were reported to have made a series of mass attacks on Giarabub Oasis in the Libyan desert, calling upon the Italian garrison to surrender. The Italians replied with heavy artillery fire, the High Command said.

The Italians said that their troops repelled British attacks in the area west of Gondar, in Northern Ethiopia. Activities elsewhere in East Africa were said to have been limited yesterday to "patrol and artillery actions."

Kufra's defenders, said the High Command, had been under siege for a month and, "facing renewed attacks by preponderant forces," were "overpowered by the enemy."

Some were declared to have escaped and reentered other Italian lines. A British armored car attack toward Giarabub was said to have been put to flight.

In the Libyan theater also, it was added, German bombers continued their action against the British with raids on Tobruk and "masses of troop columns" near Agedabia, which lies southwest of the British-captured town of Bengasi.

[The phrases "masses of troops" suggested an important British movement on toward Tripoli in Western Libya—a movement not mentioned in any recent British account.]

'North to Orient' Air Lines Planned

Peace is expected to bring regular U. S., Canada and Alaska commercial plane service.

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Regular commercial air travel between the United States, Canada and Alaska—along the "North to the Orient" route of the Lindberghs, Post and and Gatty, and Howard Hughes—seems almost certain of fulfillment after the war, though the plan is largely in the "paper" stage just now.

Moves mode recently, however, by both American and Canadian operators indicate that diagonal routes which may even link Eastern Seaboard centers as well as Middle and Far Western cities are in prospect. These routes, joining major American and Canadian population centers, will tend to follow the direct Great Circle—cutting across some of the north-south air routes already established. Thus it appears that travelers on or close to the Eastern Seaboard may be able to go to northwest Canada or Alaska without the necessity of taking a western transcontinental journey first.

Already commercial transport routes from several American cities in the northern tier of States are projected up along this diagonal route to Alaska. The military importance of such a fast route is shown by the fact that American bombing planes are now using it.

Chain of Fields

These planes—and the through commercial expresses which may come—will make use of a new chain of fields being built by the Canadian Government in British Columbia under the United States-Canada Joint Defense program.

Fort St. John, for instance, in the Peace River district of British Columbia, long ago used to the sounds of airplanes, recently saw the first warplanes to land in that area.

It will be a battle of commercial routes, however, when peace comes. At the moment Pan American Airways is the only American company linking the United States with Alaska. But it should be remembered that there is another American and Canadian air company in the picture as far as service from Vancouver is concerned.

Inland or prairie routes are also in the making, with choice favoring the cities of Great Falls, Mont., and Fargo, N. D., as American jumping-off places, with the corresponding cities across the border in Lethbridge, Alta., and Winnipeg, Man., or Regina, Sask., as the Canadian origination points for the northward air journey.

American Firm's Proposal

The most recent move to establish an international route on a course corresponding with a true cross-country route is an American one, the proposal of Northwest Airlines, recently made to the Civil Aeronautics Board, to operate from the Twin Cities and Fargo, thence on a course to Regina, Edmonton, Alta., and White Horse, Y. T., to Fairbanks, Alaska. Two round trips a week, using regular Douglas 21-passenger planes, and equivalent in flying time to an American transcontinental flight, are planned by Northwest at first if permission is given.

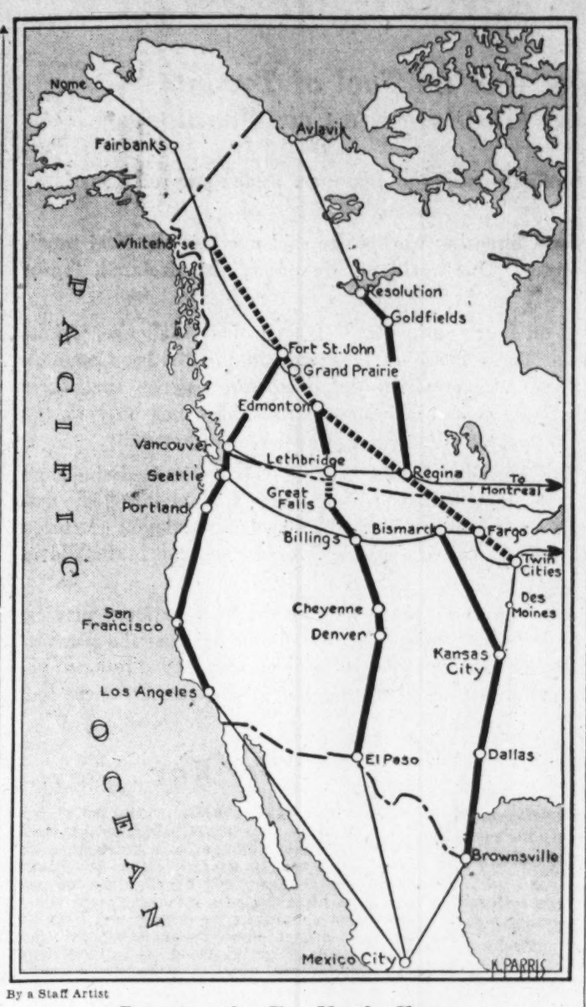
Bidding also for a place in the picture is another route from the so-called "Inland Empire" region of the United States which was recently completed with the granting of permission to Western Air Express to operate from Great Falls to Lethbridge. This connects up not only American and Canadian transcontinental services but also with a Canadian service running from Lethbridge to Edmonton. This is one of the links authorized under the recent Canadian-American air pact.

Private Interests Hold Key

The key to the future lies in the attitude of both official and private Canadian interests. The Canadian Government may step in and grant routes to Trans-Canada, the Government-owned "people's airline," to combine with some American company of its choice for a through route across the Dominion to Alaska.

Another answer lies in the attitude of private Canadian air interests largely dominated by the Canadian Pacific Railways. Now with a large share in Canadian Airways and having recently acquired through purchase or control the dominant air freight lines serving the mining areas in the Hudson's Bay and Northwest Territory, the railroad company is in a position to bargain with American operators or perhaps even to establish its own connections to the transoceanic routes.

Said to be denied the opportunity to establish transcontinental routes which are held by policy under Government control, nevertheless Canadian Airways could by virtue of its routes which sprawl over the farthest north reaches of the Dominion establish service linking the Eastern Seaboard, Middle Western or Far Western centers of both the United States and Canada with the Northwest and Alaska. It is also known to have ambitions Asia-ward. Indeed, it is along this route that both American and Britain-dominated trans-Pacific routes may next be established.



By a Staff Artist

Bringing the Far North Closer

Possible international air routes linking Alaska with the great centers of population in the United States and Latin America. The dotted line shows the new route from the Twin Cities to Fairbanks, Alaska, planned by Northwest Airlines. The solid lines indicate established routes over which regular commercial service already is maintained.

Advance in Night Bombing: British Can Tell Nazi Types

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—The technique of night fighting in the air has been developed so successfully that British pilots now can see their opponents clearly enough to distinguish one type of aircraft from another, the Air Ministry news service said today.

Describing attacks by British fighters on German bombers about to land on their home airdromes, the news service said:

"The pilot of a fighter command who carried out an offensive patrol over an enemy bomber airdrome during the night reports he saw a German bomber preparing to land and immediately gave chase, following it around on its circuit and firing from close range.

"Ground defenses opened up against our fighter, but had to cease fire on a signal from the enemy plane, which was in danger of being shot down by German guns.

"The enemy turned away, but could not escape the fighter, which closed in to the attack. During this attack, the bomber was recognized as a Heinkel 111, and after another burst from the British fighter it fell away rapidly and was not seen again."

The news service then explained it was unlikely the German plane could have recovered from a violent sideslip at a low altitude, but "because of the difficulty of seeing the end of the enemy bomber in the darkness the machine is claimed only as a probable loss."

Another British fighter patrolling another German airdrome was said to have followed a Nazi bomber down, fired at close range, then dropped bombs in front of it.

"Immediately all the lights on the airdrome went out, and considerable fire was experienced from the defense," the report said. "Again owing to the difficulty of seeing the end of the enemy, this machine was only claimed as damaged."

Cardiff Fires Under Control After Night of Nazi Raids

CARDIFF, Wales, March 4 (AP)—This important southwest port was raked for hours last night by a hail of incendiary bombs in what officials described as one of the major fire raids of the war.

Fires all were under control this morning. Smoking ruins marked a trail of destruction across the city.

During the night, the American Red Cross sent ambulance units from London, 160 miles away.

The number of casualties could not be determined immediately.

With widespread fires lighting the city, the German bombers followed up with high explosives.

Motion picture theaters were showing to capacity crowds when the fire bombs began to fall. In some, the audiences remained seated, joining in community singing while nearby business blocks were burning.

Britons said the assault was in line with the new German strategy of using bombers to fight the British sea blockade by raiding ships, harbors, and harbor facilities. The Luftwaffe was said to have been using about 150 bombers nightly in these forays.

It was officially stated that one of the German raiders over Cardiff was destroyed by antiaircraft fire.

'Chandelier' Flare

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Minimizing both damage and casualties caused by a night raid on a South Wales town, presumably Cardiff, the Government today announced that German raiders employed a new "chandelier" flare for lighting up targets.

The Government declared that the Nazi raids were not on a large scale. Fires started in the Welsh town, a communiqué said, all were extinguished before dawn.

The British, describing the new flare used over East Anglica, said it consisted of a main orange section, which appeared to be strung on a cable of white lights extending below and above the main flare.

It remained stationary for a quarter of an hour. Then British antiaircraft guns fired and the flare burst into thousands of smaller lights, which the authoritative Press Association said had a "brilliant effect."

London, the southeast corner, West Midlands and Southeast Scotland also were under attack.

Fire watchers pounced on incendiaries during the three hours of light raiding of London.

Trade Data Banned

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—The British Board of Trade announced March 1 that it had ceased publication of monthly import and export totals to keep German submarines in the dark regarding ship movements.

Capt. Charles Waterhouse, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board, said that even the limited information given out since the war began was of potential value to Germany. While published figures had been limited to principal classifications, it was explained that if, for example, they showed increased imports of food at certain times, German submarine commanders could guess where they might lie in waiting for British ships.

Nazi Plane in Eire

DUBLIN, March 4 (AP)—A four-motored German bomber crashed last night near Rosslare on the Irish southeast coast. One crewman was killed and the four others were interned.

British Papers Agree On New Size Cut

By the Associated Press
London, March 4

British newspapers announced today that they had agreed to publish only four-page papers two days a week, so as to conserve newsprint.

On the other days, they will remain at six pages.

Under the agreement, effective March 16, Sunday papers will be limited to 10 pages, instead of 12.

S. C. Pianist Wins Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Columbia Music Festival Association has chosen Miss Rankin Beeson, young pianist and member of the music faculty of Erskine College, as winner of its biennial prize, consisting of $300 and an invitation to play with the Southern Symphony Orchestra. Miss Beeson was one of the finalists to appear before Mme. Lotte Lehmann.

Nazis Seize Paris Silks For 'Chutes

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 4 (AP)—Stories of growing disorder in German-occupied Paris, worsening of the food situation there and Nazi seizure of silks to make parachutes were related by passengers arriving today on the American Export liner Exeter from Lisbon.

Donald MacAfee, who won a Croix de Guerre for service with the French Foreign Legion, said he and his wife left Paris because the "bread was literally filled with sawdust."

Philip McCabe of New York, a World War veteran, said that all silks—underwear, stockings and the like—were being taken from Paris and that a Nazi officer told him the goods were unwoven in Germany and made into parachutes.

De Gaulle Recruits

VICHY, France, March 4 (AP)—An extensive "Free French" recruiting organization in Occupied France was reported March 2 by the Bordeaux newspaper Petite Gironde, which told of the execution of one enlisting agent.

Capital sentences of four who enlisted were commuted, the newspaper said, on intercession of the Archbishop and other notables of Nancy with German authorities.

The article said the organization was headed in Paris by a member of Marcel Pivert's extremist group of Left Socialists who split with former Premier Léon Blum's united front.

Belgians Called

EDMONTON, Alta., March 4 (AP)—All male Belgian subjects in Canada between the ages of 19 and 35 are to be called by the Belgian Government to report for military service, Marice Polet, Belgian Consul for Alberta, announced here yesterday.

Recently, a call was issued to men between 19 and 25 to report for medical examination. They shortly will be ordered to report for training at the Belgian training center at Cornell, Ont. Age limit for voluntary enlistment for Belgians has been extended from 36 to 45 and from 19 to 16 years.

Food in Syria

DAMASCUS, Syria, March 4 (AP)—Gen. Henri Dentz, French High Commissioner for Syria, assured Syrians today that an order for compulsory registration of grain stocks was issued in a move to conserve this country's supplies.

His assurance was given in an effort to put down street demonstrations which began when rumors circulated that the order meant French officials were preparing to gather up Syria's grain stocks and send them to France to help meet a shortage there.

De Gaulle Sees King

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—King George received Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the "Free French," in an audience for the first time today. They had met previously when the King inspected the "Free French" forces in England.

Nazi Fifth Column

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the "Free French" leader, told a reception of French in London that 80 carefully chosen Germans had arrived in Casablanca, French Morocco, charged with "carrying on the progressive disintegration of France and her Empire."

Draft Hearing Monday For Ford's Grandson

DETROIT, March 4 (AP)—Henry Ford II, son of Edsel Ford, President of the Ford Motor Co., and a grandson of Henry Ford, will go before his draft board next Monday.

Harry Bennett, head of the Ford Personnel Department, said today the grandson of the pioneer automotive manufacturer would not ask deferment.

Capt. R. Thornton Broadhead, Commander of the Michigan Naval Reserve, said earlier today that he understood young Ford planned to apply for a commission in the reserve.

Edsel Ford's other son, Benson, is registered with a draft board in near-by Macomb County. His order number is 2585, and draft officials said he would receive his questionnaire this week.

U. S. Envoy Protests Raids On Church in Moscow

MOSCOW, via Berlin delayed, Feb. 24 (AP)—Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Russia, has made representations to Premier Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotov against five raids on the Roman Catholic Church of the Rev. Leopoldbraun, an American, it was learned today in diplomatic quarters.

The Ambassador wrote the Foreign Office that personal robberies had been committed and asked for the arrest and punishment of the robbers.

The note said that a protest against the first four robberies had been unanswered and recalled the right of Americans to worship in Moscow as they pleased, guaranteed in the exchange of letters between President Roosevelt and Maxim Litvinov, Foreign Commissar, when the United States recognized the Soviet regime in 1933.

Trucks Move on Burma Road Despite Japanese Bombings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, March 4 — Uncertainty over the effectiveness of the Burma Road as a supply route for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Free China diminished today with reports from Lashio, Burma, southern terminus of the road, which declared that truck traffic is continuing in considerable volume despite Japanese bombings.

To relieve the supply shortage of Free China's defending armies, no less than 100 trucks are reported in daily operation each way along the Burma Road.

A 10-day trip over the supply route by a correspondent of Reuters, major British news-gathering agency, disclosed that these trucks are carrying a total of between 300 and 400 tons of British and American materials toward the Chungking headquarters of resistance to Japanese invasion.

Ferry Service Open

Hitherto, persistent claims by Japanese sources that the Burma Road bridges over the broad Mekong River and its tributaries, 80 miles from the Burma border, had been rendered useless by bombings on Jan. 19 and Jan. 23 led to the supposition in some quarters that traffic along one of General Chiang's chief supply arteries either had been disrupted entirely or reduced to a mere trickle.

The Reuters correspondent, however, found that although the Mekong River bridge is currently unusuable, ferry service across the stream is in effect. At present, this ferry service is operated only at night, probably because of the continued danger of Japanese bombing. But it is expected that more ferries soon will be available, which the Reuters correspondent said, will allow "as many trucks as the road can take to be effectively transported."

This news corroborates the previous story of an American traveler who, upon arrival from Burma after an eight-day trip in from Lashio, declared that the Mekong River ferry was then operating as a temporary substitute for the damaged bridge.

Four-Minute Trip

According to this report, the ferry was able to transport loaded trucks over the 150-yard river in four minutes.

In addition, it is pointed out that the substantial tonnage now being shipped over the Burma Road does not include gasoline which the trucks must carry for their return trip from Chungking. One estimate says that a three-ton truck fully loaded with gasoline when leaving Lashio has about 80 per cent of its fuel load remaining on arrival at Kunming, Capital of Yunnan Province and the Chinese, or northern, terminus of the Burma Road proper.

If the truck goes on to Chungking, it has about 65 per cent of its fuel remaining on arrival there. On the return trip, the truck carries a pay load of export goods in addition to necessary fuel for itself. Figuring the truckage on a haul from Lashio to Chungking, somewhere from 30 to 39 per cent of the gasoline carried northward is available for use at the farthest terminus, it is calculated. However, from Kunming to Chungking, much of the fuel and other freight is carried by means other than trucks—such as animals and human carriers.

Not Full Capacity

At the present rate of 300 to 400 tons of supplies a day, the Burma Road is not being used to anything like capacity—although the Chinese defenders are glad to get anything at all, and reputedly accomplish near-miracles with the relatively scant materials they do receive. The total truck capacity of the road is believed to be around 5,000 trucks a month, whereas the present rate seldom exceeds 3,000.

Moreover, it is estimated that the monthly load capacity might be pushed as high as 30,000 tons, if day and night truck fleets could operate with regularity. This, too, is a far cry from the present rate of 9,000 tons a month.

Latest reports indicate that the Japanese have resumed aerial attacks on the 610-mile section of the Burma Road that lies inside Chinese territory. Since there are 289 bridges and 1,959 culverts between Kunming and the Burma frontier, targets for Nipponese bombers are plentiful. To combat this menace to their supply route, the Chinese swarm over each new bomb hole, employing a technique reminiscent of the days when the Hankow-Canton railways was under similar constant air bombardment and a routine of quick repair was developed to keep the line open.

Suspension Structure

Although the Mekong River bridge was a suspension structure, it was far from being a spider web hung high over a raging torrent. On the contrary, it was only a few yards above a stream that could be ferried with reasonable ease by barges large enough to carry a loaded truck. Thus, the Chinese were not faced with an insuperable engineering task.

Still, the Mekong bridge, along with another suspension bridge at the Salween River, comprised the most formidable structures on the entire Burma Road. It is a tribute to the persistence of Japanese airmen that they scored hits sufficient to disable the Mekong bridge, since it is understood that antiaircraft guns have been placed in the vicinity of these and other particularly strategic points along the road, so that bombers would be kept high.

In addition to this, however, and of even greater importance, are the natural safeguards. Aircraft which dip down far below the mountain tops to approach river valleys are taking chances at best, and in this area, the difference in altitude between peaks and valleys is sometimes close to a mile.

Britain Rules Italian Areas

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Alan Gordon Cunningham, British Commander in East Africa, proclaimed his military jurisdiction today over British-captured territories "formerly ruled, claimed or occupied by the Italian Government in Ethiopia and Somaliland."

The proclamation, issued in Nairobi, Capital of Britain's Kenya Colony, said that as long as the inhabitants "remain peaceable and comply with my orders they will be subjected to no more interference than I consider essential to the performance of my duties and they need have no fear."

Red Oil Industry Exceeds Its Quota

MOSCOW, March 4 (AP)—The Commissariat of the Oil Industry announced yesterday that in the first two months of 1941 the oil quota had been exceeded and that production continued to increase under a program calling for a year's total output of 38,000,000 tons.

Oil tankers were said already to be plying between the Caspian Sea ports of Baku and Astrakhan, opening service in the northern Caspian a month earlier than in 1940.

Monterrey, Mexico, Begins Project of Curbing River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — Work began recently on the canalizing of the Santa Catarina River, which flows through this city, and which regularly, in time of flood, causes severe damage.

The work will cost about 7,000,000 pesos. At present more than 1,000,000 pesos have been spent on the machinery for the operations.

When the river has been rerouted and canalized, the shores for some distance on either side will be parked and reforested, as a piece of city beautification, and as a further aid to flood control, since reavily forested areas prevent serious flooding.

London Sets Coffee Price

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—The Food Ministry fixed the price of coffee yesterday at not more than 2s. 4d. a pound.

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Nazi Mission Brings Note to Turks; British Ready for Greek Call for Aid

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and the Athens Government were reported today working out a plan to speed substantial aid to Greece, if it were attacked by Germany.

Informed sources indicated that Mr. Eden, who last week completed vital talks with Turkish officials at Ankara, had been given virtually a free hand in the Balkans and Middle East.

Commenting on the situation, The Times, of London, declared that should Germany attack Greece, British support on the ground, as well as in the air, would be indispensable, and that this support would be given "to the fullest possible extent."

The next German move in the Balkans "may not be far off," the newspaper asserted.

Greeks Hail Eden

ATHENS, March 4 (AP)—Informed sources said British aid for Greece in case of attack by Nazi troops across the Bulgarian frontier was discussed by the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, with Chiefs of the Greek Government and armed forces yesterday.

Secret conferences with King George II, Premier Alexander Korizis, and Generalissimo Alexander Papagos took up most of the time of Mr. Eden and Gen. Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Their public appearances were sandwiched in between times.

Mr. Eden also saw the United States Minister Lincoln MacVeagh, and the Turkish Minister today at the British Legation.

Flags were displayed in honor of the British visitors and a large cheering crowd gathered at the hotel where Premier Korizis tendered Mr. Eden a luncheon.

A formal drive to the Acropolis was arranged for the afternoon followed by further talks.

The Greek press reflected an enthusiastic welcome for Mr. Eden, with the newspaper Asyrmatos publishing front-page greetings in English declaring:

"Mr. Eden will understand our joy and enthusiasm over the decisive blow our army is inflicting on the aggressors. We also express our feeling for the magnificent victories of British arms.

"It is unnecessary for us Greeks to emphasize the value of the material and moral support England is giving us. We are happy to have an opportunity of showing our admiration and friendship to the distinguished representative of our mighty ally."

Talk With Hitler?

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 4 (AP)—Diplomatic observers reported today that they expected Regent Prince Paul of Yugoslavia to leave Thursday to confer with Adolf Hitler in Germany.

If the Prince and the German Führer should reach an agreement, another signature—that of Yugoslavia—probably would be added to the three-power pact which Slovakia, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria also have signed, they said.

Although Bulgaria's action in lining up with the Axis makes the situation for Yugoslavia more precarious, well-informed sources said Yugoslavia would not consent to terms as drastic as those Bulgaria accepted.

[This did not make clear what terms Yugoslavia might find objectionable, or whether it might object to permitting German troops passage through the country and the right to establish and use bases there.]

Bulgarian Minister Silent on Red Policy

By the Associated Press

London, March 4

Nicholas Momtchiloff, Bulgarian Minister to London who resigned when he heard his country had joined the Axis, said today that Soviet Russia's disapproval of Bulgarian policy in admitting German troops was "too important" for him to draw an immediate conclusion.

Mr. Momtchiloff, who opposed entrance of German troops into Bulgaria, announced yesterday that he had not been informed of what Bulgaria would do in the face of Germany's demands.

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 4 (AP)—A German mission arrived by air at Ankara today and almost immediately delivered to the Turkish President, Ismet Inonu, what was believed to be a special message from Adolf Hitler.

The German mission, accompanied by Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, met Mr. Inonu and Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, at noon and remained a half hour with them.

Neither the Germans nor the Turks would discuss the meeting.

Speculation about the message ranged from belief it gave assurances that Germany does not intend to attack Turkey to belief it contained concrete promises in order to keep Turkey out of the war.

Nazis Cool to Greece

BERLIN, March 4 (AP) — Germany's attitude toward Britain's ally Greece was described today as becoming more frigid.

"No man can serve two masters," said an authorized spokesman commenting on the Balkan situation.

While the spokesman did not elaborate, it was assumed the other "master" would be a Balkan alignment under the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo pact.

"We never have said that German relations with Greece were good," the spokesman said. "We merely said normal diplomatic relations remained unchanged and the latter remains true today."

The question of how far Germany is prepared to go in an effort to drive British arms and influence out of Greece was not answered.

[A Swiss telegraphic agency dispatch from Belgrade, Yugoslavia, today reported "increasing preliminary conversations are under way for an armistice between Greece and Italy." There was no confirmation.]

The spokesman, reminded of German press reports which told of many thousands of soldiers and heavy tanks in Bulgaria, insisted "it is not an army of occupation but a security army prepared for all eventualities. It is our duty to place our entire strength at Bulgaria's disposal to prevent her from becoming the football of foreign interests bent on new military adventures."

Dealing with reports that Russia had protested to Bulgaria for allowing German troops to cross the Danube, he indicated that a Russian protest was none of Germany's business or concern.

"Our policy rests on two foundations," he said. "First, determination to secure and assure for all time peace and stability in the Balkans; second, conformity with the Führer's resolution to strike England wherever she is encountered.

"We are making every effort to prevent England from bringing war into our sphere. The southeastern nations understand this."

He described the relationship of German and Bulgarian troops as "wonderful."

Commenting on persistent reports that Yugoslavia will be next to enter the Axis fold, the spokesman denied that Prince Paul or the Yugoslavian Foreign Minister, Alexander Cincar-Markovitch, was due in Berlin Thursday to confer with Herr Hitler.

Nazi Troops as 'Tourists'

ROME, March 4 (AP)—Income from the maintenance of German garrisons in Italy will compensate for the loss of income once derived from the tourist trade, Stefani (official Italian news agency), said in an analysis of the new Italian-German trade agreement.

While acknowledging that the trade balance between the Axis allies, in which Italy and Germany will pool their economic resources, would end in Germany's favor, Stefani said the Italian debit balance would be reduced by two factors:

1. Money sent home by 315,000 Italian workers now employed in Germany.
2. Spending by German armed forces in Italy who, "from the customs viewpoint have, in certain respects, the character of tourists."

Under the trade agreement, announced last week, Italy is to supply Germany with bauxite, sulphur, and foodstuffs. In return, it will receive coal, steel and "other products indispensable to the conduct of war."

Germany was described as being especially in need of bauxite, the ore from which aluminum is derived.

The Reich's exports to Italy would be increased further, Stefani said, without aid of indirect importations from Russia, or occupied territories.

Characterizing Bulgaria's adherence to the tri-partite pact as "another economic and political defeat which England may now consider complete," Stefani also said the Axis Powers already have begun to lay the foundation for economic collaboration with the Balkan countries "which democratic Nations, especially England, formerly considered an area of exploitation."

Yugoslav Trade Talks

ROME, March 4 (AP)—A Yugoslav delegation began talks yesterday with Italian experts for a new trade arrangement between the two countries.

Bone-Dry Issue In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Confidence has been expressed by Representative J. Curtis Moore of Cherokee that prohibition forces would mobilize sufficient strength to enact a pending bone-dry bill in the House, even if that body refused to tack on a prohibition amendment to the general appropriation measure.

By a vote of 57 to 51, the House defeated an amendment sponsored by Moore, providing for the substitution of an additional one-cent tax on gasoline for revenue lost from the sale of liquor, wine and beer. It would have stricken out that section in the money bill authorizing the tax commission to collect taxes on three types of drinks and then outlaw their sale.

Concerning the outright prohibition bill, also introduced by Mr. Moore and now being considered by the House Judiciary Committee, the Cherokee representative said in a statement:

"It is the opinion of the dry forces, supported by numerous commitments, that when the bill is taken up for consideration on its own merits, many who voted adversely last week will support the measure, exclusive of any revenue provisions, the dry forces will gain an additional strong bloc of votes."

Petrillo Asserts Virtuosi Sign Up

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—The threatened boycott of the American Federation of Musicians (American Federation of Labor) against nonmember concert instrumentalists has brought 19 virtuosi into its ranks within a week, said James C. Petrillo, A. F. M. President, and by March 8 virtually all soloists are expected to be members.

In making public the list of the new members, including such artists as violinist Albert Spalding and pianist-conductor Jose Iturbi, Mr. Petrillo predicted yesterday 99 per cent of former nonmembers would sign up in the next few days.

The movement toward the A. F. M. is the result of a jurisdictional dispute between it and the American Guild of Musical Artists (A. F. of L.).

Besides Mr. Iturbi and Mr. Spalding, Mr. Petrillo listed as new members violinists Max Rosen, Efrem Zimbalist, Marjorie Edwards and Jacques Abrams; pianists Eugene List, Robert Casadesus, Egon Petri and Guy Mariner, and duo-pianists Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson.

Foreign Volunteers Barred by Italians

MADRID, Spain, March 4 (AP)—The Italian Embassy announced today it had rejected offers of Spaniards to enlist as volunteers in the Italian Army, declaring that, until further notice, enlistments would be limited to Italian citizens.

The Spanish Press Department issued a statement which said there had been "many requests by Spaniards" to join the Italian Army "from the moment Italy entered the war."

Spain Bans Ex-Banker For Civil-War Activity

BARCELONA, Spain, March 4 (AP)—Louis Nicolau d'Olwer, former Republican Minister of Finance and Director of the Bank of Spain in the Civil War period, was sentenced by the Political Responsibilities Court today to loss of his property and lifetime banishment from Spain.

The same sentence was imposed on Jaime Ayguade Miro, former Mayor of Barcelona, and other Catalonians acused of political activities in the Civil War.

Legion Inspects British Defenses

Wide World

American War Veterans in England

A British officer explains the defense system to representatives of the American Legion somewhere in England. The Legion leaders are paying visits to the British Army, Navy, and Royal Air Force. Legion leaders in the inspection group are National Commander Milo J. Warner, Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, United States Army, retired, Franklin d'Olier, and Joseph Kutschele.

Foreign Nationalities Honored by Medals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A project of the Salt Lake City Junior Chamber of Commerce was the recent awarding of gold medals to representatives of 10 foreign nationalities in recognition of outstanding American achievements by them.

Presentation of these awards climaxed Americanism Week proclaimed by Mayor Ab Jenkins. Sponsors explained this to be one way of expressing appreciation for patriotism shown by citizens of foreign nationality when international feelings are so upset.

The award winner for citizens of Scandinavian descent was Alf Engen, nationally known ski jumper. Others: Alexander Schreiner, German; Dr. E. I. Hashimoto, Japanese; Miss Gioconda Zampano, Italian; Alke T. Diamant, Attorney, Greek; Benn Lum, Chinese; George Pazell, Yugoslavian; Miss Bessie McPhie, Scotch; L. A. Kolby, Danish, and Miss Nancy C. Maddocks, Welsh.

British Close, Merge Plants To Gain Munitions Workers

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Closure or consolidation of dozens of factories engaged in some of Britain's largest traditional peacetime industries was announced today by the British Government to release as many as 750,000 men and women for arms manufacture.

More than 50 industrial enterprises employing a million workers will be affected.

[This sort of economic consolidation for military purposes was carried out in Germany long before the war.]

The program was announced to the House of Commons by Oliver Lyttleton, President of the Board of Trade, a Cabinet post.

The first industries to be affected will be hosiery, pottery, textile, and leather.

Mr. Lyttleton explained that the Government, through its absolute control of raw materials, would either force the factories to close down or consolidate.

Estimates of the number of industries to be affected ranged from 50 to 90. Their leaders are being called in by the Government to draft details. They are expected to make consolidation arrangements among themselves with the Government helping to absorb losses.

Mr. Lyttleton explained that no legislation was required because the Government already controls the flow of raw materials and labor. It also has the power under defense acts to conscript manufacturing plants.

He mentioned "hosiery, pottery, the major textile industries, boots, shoes and some others" as the first to be hit because they "provide the main source of factory-trained labor for munitions."

The Government he said, has ruled out part-time work in these industries as uneconomical and, he declared:

"The policy of the Government must therefore be to concentrate production in a reduced number of factories working full time."

Under the plan, one firm in many cases is expected to do the work of three, preserving all three trade marks.

The Board of Trade is to "do everything possible" to see that closed plants "retain their good will and restart in good condition" after the war.

Some estimates said as many as 750,000 workers would be released for arms work under the plan.

Go-to-Church Drive Launched in Los Gatos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS GATOS, Calif.—A proclamation designating all Sundays in March as a "Go-to-Church Movement" and calling upon the people of Los Gatos to gather at churches has been issued by Mayor Stanley Mills.

Balkans' Long History Marred By Havoc of Many Invasions

By R. H. Markham

Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

The natives of the Balkans are predominantly farmers. But today they are not living on their farms. They have gathered together in villages and the villages are on hilltops, or behind mountain crags, or under the cover of woods. This is for protection from powerful marauders, whose homes are far away. It has always been dangerous to live near highways in the Balkans, because the highways have been paths for foreign armies. Nazi armies are marching on them now.

These Nazis, of course, are strangers in the Balkan valleys. Ruddy-faced, dark-eyed peasants stare at them in troubled wonder—as their fathers stared a hundred times before, during twice a hundred decades. Along those winding mountain trails on which Nazi invaders rumble with their tanks, there once rode the warriors of world-conquering Alexander, of world-subduing Trajan, of world-shaking Templars and of world-repressing Czars.

Balkan valleys are remote and obscure, Balkan mountains are high and tangled, Balkan roads are bad beyond belief, but they are all stages for empire-makers and for empire-breakers. Balkan paths are world-marked corridors, leading to imperial thrones. Watchmen before many an emperor's palace have blown trumpets of alarm, when they heard the tread of marching feet in distant Balkan passes.

Crude Rafts on Danube

But sometimes the marching feet were not heard, for they were silent as of panthers. They wore no shoes and were not confined in boots. They were of mocassined men, whose bare-footed wives trotted behind them with babies on their backs. They were of the wild Gothic barbarians that had paddled over the broad Danube in crude rafts and swept in hordes over Balkan ridges.

One of these Gothic raids was led by young, ruthless King Alaric, restless as a storm, and subtle as a shadow.

His men rode on under a bright southern sun, over Macedonia's bare brown hills to the entrance of Greece. On the way they passed landmarks the mighty Macedonian Conqueror Philip had left, and cast their tents in pastures where his son Alexander the Great had trained wild horses.

When Huns Swept On

They slowly traversed the whole of Yugoslavia, and then entered Italy itself. The Gothic, Alaric, made his march on Rome, 1,500 years before the Duce's.

Alaric's dust had hardly settled on the Balkan passes before the most terrible of all Europe's marauders stirred it up again. That was Attila, the Hun from Asia. With high cheek bones and slanting eyes and long black hair, impetuous as tornadoes, the Huns swept into Bulgaria, up the Iskar River, over Shipka Pass, along the Yantra River, down the Maritsa River, just as Hitler's invaders are doing. They were seeking the cities of the "Haves," the storehouses of those who had gathered treasures.

That was a millennium and a half ago—before Bulgaria was Bulgaria. It was still Moesia, Rome's Moesia, and remained Moesia until long after King Attila's dust had been blown from Balkan lands.

Coming of the Bulgars

Then out of the East, out of Asia, through Russia, through Bessarabia, over the Danube's finger-like deltas, across level Dobruja—last year restored to the Bulgars—rode a band of hard, swarthy men, with visages sharp as their swords, with mustaches hanging down as black strings, seeking booty and a new place to settle. They were Bulgars.

Peasants fled to the mountains and left their stock for those heathen marauders. This wild band from the East, of feudal lords and retainers, moving through the long Balkan trails, was submerged and the Bulgar invaders were completely absorbed. No language, no religion, no customs, nothing but the name remained from the invaders. The Slavs of the Balkans continued to be Slavs, but one group is now called Bulgarians.

While these Balkan peasants were still busy, covering their foreign Bulgar masters with the ever-rising sediment of their toil, the cross-bearing, banner-waving, hymn-singing Crusaders marched down the Danube over Balkan passes through the Maritsa valley toward Constantinople.

It was a strange sad horde, the like of which the Balkan peasants had never seen before. Poorly led, badly armed, hungry and distraught, they plundered, pillaged and quarreled. When they had gone the peasants felt a hurricane had passed.

Long Domination by Turks

But it hadn't passed very long, before another, far more terrible, scourge swept up from Asia, onto Bulgaria, over the Balkans, into Europe. Those were the armies of Turkish Sultans, among the most resplendent and most irrepressible from which Balkan peasants ever fled. They marched through every gorge, every gap in the Balkans. It took them 250 years to go up; it took them 250 years to go back, and during that half millennium, the Balkan peasants had to feed them. They also had to feed the armies pushing them back. They got very tired at it. But now they've got other imperial armies to feed.

The Balkans are as a vestibule to the history of the world. Straight across the Balkas runs the line that for a thousand years has separated the Eastern Church from the Western Church; there also is the line where the cross met the crescent, where the Hapsburgs met the Sultans, where Europe met Asia, where boots gave way to moccasins.

There two worlds have repeatedly met, and now they are meeting again, for wherever Adolf Hitler marches, two worlds clash.

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New Honors for Cordell Hull; Record in Length of Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—When America's quiet and determined Secretary of State stepped into his office this morning he added new distinction to a career that has already made him one of the most honored men ever to hold public office in the United States. For today Cordell Hull had served in his post for seven years and 364 days—breaking by a day the record set by William Henry Seward 72 years ago.

Only three times before have men served as Secretaries of State through nearly two terms and perhaps only Secretary Seward, who held the post during the dark days of the Civil War and reconstruction, had to face the trials that have gone with the job during the first two terms of President Roosevelt's administration.

While the Secretary owes his new distinction to President Roosevelt's election to a third term, it is not at all certain that Secretary Hull wouldn't have had the same honor had Mr. Willkie won last November, for the Republican candidate is known to have intended to ask the Secretary to continue in his post during the next four years. It is thought possible that the gravity of the times might have induced Mr. Hull to accept such an unprecedented invitation.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Cordell Hull
Secretary of State

Two Goals of Career

Soft of speech, this man from the Tennessee mountains has shown unrelenting and almost religious intensity in the pursuit of two goals—the preservation of world order through the observation of international agreements and the extension of world trade through a gradual elimination of the barriers that hinder it.

The first goal was sought through unstinting condemnation of aggression and the second through ceaseless efforts in behalf of the reciprocal trade treaty program. Though both may seem "lost causes" at the moment, their desirability and the realization that they might have gone far to avoid the present world crisis has heightened the Secretary's stature.

Tireless also have been Mr. Hull's efforts to convert the Administration's "Good Neighbor" policy into a broad pattern of cooperation among the 21 Pan-American Republics. Here the cause has not been "lost" even temporarily, and the recent conferences at Montevideo, Lima, Panama, and Havana have seen inter-American friendship and understanding blossom as never before in New World history.

Held in Esteem

Evidence of the esteem in which Secretary Hull is held by the American people was clearly shown during the last presidential campaign when the Democrats, fearful of the progress being made by Mr. Willkie in his attacks upon President Roosevelt's foreign policy, drafted the secretary to defend the administration's conduct of foreign affairs in a notable speech before the National Press Club in Washington.

In addition to former Secretary Seward, Secretaries James Madison and Hamilton Fish came nearest to the longest tenure of office. The former served under President Thomas Jefferson from May 7, 1801 until March 3, 1809, the latter serving under Presidents Grant and Hayes from March 17, 1869 to March 12, 1877. Secretary Fish missed out on the first 11 days of Grant's administration as the post of Secretary of State was held for that short period by Elihu Washburn, a gentleman of whom history has little to say.

In addition to Secretary Hull, two other Cabinet members begin their third term in the same position. These are Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

Early Holds Lease Foes Try to Confuse U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Speaking in behalf of President Roosevelt, Stephen T. Early, White House Press Secretary, today directly charged that forces opposed to the lend-lease bill are deliberately seeking to confuse the country and undermine confidence in the Administration of the defense program.

Meanwhile Senator H. H. Schwartz (D) of Wyoming put what was uppermost in the minds of the majority when he opened another day's debate on the bill by declaring that the Senate is now "killing time while the Germans are killing British women and children."

Mr. Early told correspondents that false and malicious rumors are being put into circulation and he bluntly linked these activities with opponents of the British-aid measure and asserted that the actions must be considered as "trouble making."

President Roosevelt's press spokesman cited concretely reports that following enactment of the bill the leading personnel of the Office of Production Management, including William S. Knudsen, Director General and John Biggers, production chief, would resign.

Calls Reports "Silly"

He cited printed reports, emanating from inspired sources, that the President would take over personally the administration of the British aid machinery with the principal help of Harry L. Hopkins and an inner Cabinet group.

Mr. Early said: "I think that's perfectly silly. I think that's the poisonous part of it—the trouble making part of it."

Mr. Early added: "What I suspect some people are doing today is attempting to confuse and to make trouble for the Government. I think a good many efforts to confuse and mystify and inject poison into the defense setup are now going on. It is probably related to the opposition to the lend-lease bill."

President Roosevelt's press secretary does not think these thoughts and does not express these thoughts unless the President authorizes him to do so.

Administrative Setup

Mr. Early made it clear that administration of the lend-lease bill will be handled by two divisions after its enactment—a policy-making group comprised of President Roosevelt, the Secretaries of State, War, Navy, and Treasury and their military, naval and fiscal advisers; and the production group of OPM handling the specific industrial problems of providing arms to be made available to Britain or other democracies.

And with respect to Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Biggers he announced explicitly that "they have a very important assignment and will continue to do it." Mr. Early has previously stated that Mr. Hopkins will not take any post in the administration of the lend-lease program.

Wagner Supports Bill

As Senator Schwartz began the fourteenth day of Senate debate on the bill itself, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York authorized the release of a statement from his office announcing his support of the measure on the ground that it is vital to making aid to Britain effective. He urged speed in its enactment.

Senator Wagner's statement asserted that the real issue before the Senate is the relative extent, the flexibility and the speed of the help to be given Britain.

"From the vital standpoints, the lend-lease plan merits full support of all who want really effective material aid—all possible material aid now—to go to Britain," he said.

A Question of Method

He said that disagreement in Congress turns on the method rather than the policy of British aid. He traced the results of the wavering policies of the European democracies before the war and added:

"The half-hearted, inconsistent policies . . . had not saved them from the horrors of war—they simply made inevitable a war which could have been avoided if peaceful but vigorous action had been taken in time. . . .

"The United States and Britain between them now have superiority in sea power, the most decisive force in modern military history. We are still free, therefore, to choose the defense most economical to our own resources and involving the least risk of shedding American blood. . . ."

Senator Wagner's secretary explained that the statement was issued because the Senator, who was born in Germany, was unable to appear in the Senate to speak for the bill. He is recuperating in Florida.

When Will Senate Vote?

Touching on the uppermost issue of a potential filibuster, Senator Schwartz said that "while Britain calls for help in battles that mean so much for the ultimate preservation of our own liberty, freedom and democracy, we try to reach an agreement on when we will be permitted to vote."

He concluded his direct speech with these warning words:

"Mr. President, those who attempted to build the Tower of Babel failed because of a confusion of tongues. Let us not fail democracy here by a babble of words and a confusion of ideas. A caustic citizen from the short-grass country in Wyoming wrote me this advice: 'If you Senators can't vote down there, why don't you buy fiddles. Nero's little effort was a small bonfire compared to what is going on in the world today.'"

The Senate showed no sign of reaching such an agreement today. Long speeches rested upon the Senators' desks for delivery one after another. Talk of filibuster was in the air, but nobody was quite ready to admit that an actual filibuster was under way.

The fact remained that opponents of the bill have refused to agree to a time when they will allow general debate to end. They have refused to agree to any limitation upon the length of speeches to be allowed individual Senators. Twice already the Senate has passed the deadline on discussion it had set for itself.

For the Opposition

For the opposition Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin took the floor to deliver an earnest, thoughtful and carefully phrased speech, arguing in effect that while aid to Britain was desirable it must not go the limits of endangering the United States in the war. He felt that the bill gave the President powers the full use of which "might force the American people to enter this war." He urged that this decision must be left to the determination of Congress and for Congress to delegate powers which might preempt that decision would be abrogating the Constitution.

"Congress," Senator Wiley declared, "now stands as the first line of defense against a possible involvement in war.

"No one can tell what the future holds. Without a question a dominant Hitler would be dangerous to our way of life in this country.

America's Position

"But the fact, in my judgment, does not justify America going all out for Britain as contemplated by this bill. I believe with those, who have said that this is no time to sell the American people the idea that our destiny is totally dependent upon another nation."

Senator Wiley said he believed the issue could be put in these choices:

"Today there is a group of our people who are for the bill; they believe in the doctrine of union of all democracies. To effectuate this union they are willing to take the hazards and responsibilities, necessary to insure England's survival. They believe if England stands with our aid, war will not aproach our shores. They are willing to go to the limit in armaments, ships, material. They are willing to thus intervene in this manner to defeat Hitler, and they are willing to fight if necessary.

"They believe that the rights of men and nations, justice and order, will thus be preserved. We find in this position the thought of "the union now" movement. They believe we can serve freedom best by arming England, even at the risk of having insufficient arms ourselves, for the time being.

American Interests

"The second group is not willing to take the hazard which may mean war—war in the Far East and in Europe for America. The second group is in favor of aid or help to Britin, but not of giving power to the President which might weaken our defense and precipitate us into the conflict. They believe Britain should pay as long as she can pay. She has over $12,000,000,000 in collateral and in Island possessions which America should own. They believe that the attitude of group one, to which the President belongs, might well jeopardize the national interest."

Senator Wiley expressed the conviction that the United States should obtain as collateral for its war supplies the $4,000,000,000 of British securities in South America and its Caribbean Islands. He said that in the event of a Hitler victory this would tend to "shut off any possibility of our getting involved with Hitler over South American affairs."

British Victory

The main contention of Senator Schwartz' opening speech was that since the danger of British defeat is the main cause of America's hurried rearming, a main purpose of the United States ought to be to insure a British victory. He put it this way:

"When Hitler is defeated we can reduce our Army and return a million or more of our sons back to their homes and to useful civil life. If Hitler is defeated we need not double th esize of our Navy at its staggering costs. If Hitler is defeated we can resume the building of more airships for civil aviation and more automobiles for private use. If Hitler is defeated we can re-establish foreign markets for our agricultural products; return to the development of Western Hemisphere natural resources by Western Hemisphere Nations, by mutual accord and co-operation with and among those Nations. If Hitler is defeated we can the more rapidly proceed to our needed social reforms and justices—'to put out house in order,' as some demand be done right now. What is more important, if Hitler is defeated we will still be assured of a democratic house to put in order.

"Mr. President, I know,' and everyone who hears my voice or reads what I say knows, that the only way to defeat Hitler and his world domination program is to see to it that Hitler does not defeat Great Britain; that the way to assure victory for Great Britain is for America to place Britain in possession of needed boats, air ships, guns, other implements of war, farm produce and other assistance.

"Because the success of Hitler in this war would bring totalitarian rulers into control of more now-democratic nations — ultimately, certainly in control of some of our neighbors, possibly also in the United States; and because victory for Great Britain would put an end to Hitler and his ideas, would revive the crushed democracies and insure the continuance of a representative democracy in America, I support and will vote for this lease-lend bill which will make simple, speedy and certain the extension of every material help to Britain and other democracies fighting by her side, without jeopardizing our own defense in case of an immediate attack."

President's Program

In the course of his conversations with newspaper correspondents this morning, Mr. Early took pains to point out that the President was in no way short-circuiting the Office of Production Management in working out plans for the administration of the lend-lease bill in expectation of congressional approval of the bill. He explained that Mr. Roosevelt had been conferring with the Cabinet group most closely concerned, including the State, War, Navy, Treasury, and Commerce Departments and with the OPM and would continue to do so after the enactment of the measure.

"It is very natural that the President will act when the bill passes and will act with an advisory group of the Cabinet," Mr. Early said.

"There is nothing new in that. He has acted with an advisory group in his Cabinet and will continue to do so.

Premier

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Peter Fraser
Gives up key portfolios in New Zealand Cabinet shift.

New Zealand Cabinet Shift Speeds Action in War Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Intensification of the war drive here is indicated by Cabinet shifts announced by Prime Minister Peter Fraser which created three new ministers and transferred key portfolios from the three Government leaders Mr. Fraser, Finance Minister Walter Nash and Industries Minister Daniel G. Sullivan.

James G. Barclay has become Minister of Agriculture, replacing W. Lee Martin, the Rev. Arnold H. Nordmeyer has become Health Minister. He was chairman of the House Committee which investigated the Government's social security plan before it was legislated into existence two years ago. The third appointment is that of Paraire K. Paikea, one of the four Maori members returned to the House each election, as representative of the native race.

Sales to Britain

Lightening the load of key men in the Cabinet has been carried some distance. Mr. Fraser has let go control of radio. David Wilson now holds direction of the Government Life Insurance and State Fire Insurance Departments which used to rest with Finance Minister Nash.

Mr. Nash also has handed over the important Marketing Department, concerned with all bulk sales of national produce to Britain during the war, to Agricultural Minister Barclay, and virtually concentrates on his posts as Finance and customs Minister. Industries Minister Sullivan yields the big State Railroads Department to Transport Minister Robert Semple, and receives the new title of Minister of Munitions.

The Public Works Department, over which Mr. Semple used to preside, and in charge of which he has established a national reputation for his belief in mechanization, goes to former Health Minister Armstrong.

The first result of these shifts is to free the hands of Mr. Fraser, Mr. Nash and Mr. Armstrong, who supply the main drive for the war and the first two of whom are in the five-man War Cabinet which includes two members of the Opposition. A first result of the greater liberty given Mr. Armstrong, it is suggested here, will be a bigger munitions drive.

Cabinet No Larger

The total shifts do not enlarge the Cabinet, however, for just before Christmas Dr. David G. McMillan, Left-Wing leader, resigned. He had been appointed Health Minister in the previous June. Mr. Paikea is thus the only addition to the ranks and he is concerned only with native questions.

Mr. Barclay is a practical farmer and influential among farmers. Mr. Nordmeyer, though regarded as one of the intellectuals who have Leftist ideas, is not considered a regular member of the Left Wing.

Jane's Naval Manual Reports Huge Capital Ships Expansion

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Evidencing the great powers' mighty naval expansion, the 1941 edition of Jane's Fighting Ships estimates no fewer than 40 capital ships of at least 35,000 tons displacement are under construction, or on order, throughout the world.

The new edition of the handbook on the world's navies will appear generally tomorrow.

It points out that paucity of official information makes estimates of the Imperial Japanese Navy more difficult each year, but says Japan appeared to have launched at least three battleships of more than 40,000 tons each and an equal number of pocket battleships in 1939-40.

The handbook says unconfirmed reports suggested that German capital ships under construction might include two 40,000-ton vessels to be called the Friederich der Grosse and the Hindenburg.

It asserts that reports the 35,000-ton battleships Bismarck and Tirpitz were in full commission must be treated with caution.

(The Bismarck was launched Jan. 14, 1939, and the Tirpitz April 1, 1939. A Berlin dispatch of Nov. 20, 1940, said neutral observers in the German capital believed both might have been commissioned last June.)

A special "war loss" section, included for the first time since 1919, is prefaced by four aerial photographs of damage to Italian fleet units caused by the British raid on Taranto Nov. 11.

(The British claimed they damaged three capital ships and three smaller warships in that raid. Premier Mussolini said Feb. 23 two of the three big ships damaged "are already nearly completely healed.")

Britain's loss in big ships is given as comparatively light, but the manual says more than 100 vessels were lost in such hazardous operations as minesweeping and the Dunkirk withdrawal.

When Jane's lists were compiled, Britain had lost 36 destroyers and 23 submarines.

Excluding the damage at Taranto, Italy lost a cruiser, seven destroyers, and at least 11 submarines, the handbook adds.

It says Germany's fleet was reduced by the loss of the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, four cruisers, and 13 destroyers, and that it was thought few of the 70 submarines Germany had at the beginning of the war still were in service.

How many submarines the Germans laid down was impossible to guess, it says, expressing belief that a figure of 300 was by no means unreasonable.

Aside from Japan's new pocket battleships, all the world's new capital ship construction is of vessels of at least 35,000 tons displacement, and there are 20 or more of 40,000 tons or more, including four British ships of the Lion class. The first two of the latter class are to be completed in 1943.

Altogether, Jane's says, the United States has 17 battleships building, or on order. It suggests some of these may have the great displacement of 52,000 tons.

The handbook says Japan was believed to have launched several cruisers, and that destroyers, submarines, and light minelayers were being accumulated steadily.

Australia Stocks Up

MELBOURNE, Victoria, March 4 (Australian Associated Press)—Emergency and nonperishable rations to meet the needs of Australia's 7,000,000 population for three months are being stocked by order of the Federal Government in case interstate shipping should be interrupted.

Australia produces far more than its own needs and the precaution is designed to prevent dislocation in the event of complete dependence on internal transport, including the railways which are of different gauges.

The banks are financing storekeepers enabling them to hold between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 worth of foodstuffs.

Soviet Stand Is Puzzle

Continued from Page 1

many. Stoppage of the Russian oil traffic to the Bulgarian ports of Varna and Burgas, the Rumanian ports of Constanta and Braila and refusal to allow the trans-Siberian Railroad to be used for replenishing Germany's depleted stocks would have an electrifying effect on the whole war situation. But there is not the glimmer of a sign Russia contemplates anything of this sort. On the contrary, the Soviet Union and Germany recently signed a treaty enlarging, instead of contracting, their commercial exchanges.

Meanwhile, the imminent departure from Sofia of Mr. George W. Rendel, British Ambassador to Bulgaria, is held generally to mean the war will spread to two more countries within a space of time measured at most by days and possibly by hours.

Whether the Germans overrun the Bulgarian frontier into Greece or Anglo-Greek action is taken against military objectives in Bulgaria or Rumania, is immaterial from this viewpoint.

Only if the Greeks unexpectedly give in to the German threat will Bulgaria and Rumania avoid involvement. And of this there is not, in London, the slightest sign.

Yet it is clear that this is what Germany is working for. The signs all indicate that Germany has undertaken the present Balkan adventure solely in order to rescue Italy from imminent disaster.

For Germany, the Balkan adventure not only means a possibility of war on two fronts, but also deflects large German forces from the primary objective, namely, defeat of England. If this objective were achieved, the Balkans would fall into Germany's lap without any military campaign. But Italy's plight is too pressing to permit delay. Hence the German push into Bulgaria and urgent pressure against Yugoslavia and Greece.

Britain Holds Lead

Evidently the Germans would like to pull Italy's chestnuts from the fire without becoming involved in a war on another front. But it is very doubtful whether they will succeed. Even if they did, they still would be committed to military occupation of three more countries—Yugoslavia, Greece, Bulgaria—involving further and perhaps dangerous dispersion of their available forces.

Thus on the day following the Soviet's formal protest and the arrival of Mr. Eden and Gen. Sir John G. Dill in Athens, Germany, although apparently still on the offensive in swallowing yet another hapless victim, really is on the defensive from a strategic if not from a tactical viewpoint.

The next move lies with Britain.

Nazi Moves in Balkans Seen in London as Feint

Continued from Page 1

the Italians in Albania, that peace should be concluded with Italy, and that the British should be told to quit Greek territory where they have established valuable sea and air bases.

If Britain is unable to bring sufficient fighting power to bear to justify the Greeks in resisting German pressure, the Nazis will have gained one more important victory without fighting for it. If they have to fight for it, they will do so with the odds ranged as customarily in their favor since the Greeks already have one exhausting fight on their hands and are so orientated militarily that they have a long exposed line of communications vulnerable to attack.

It would be a great undertaking for the Greeks to stand up against the German military machine, even though the terrain does not lend itself to blitzkrieg technique. The probability of making such a demand on already tested Greek courage would depend on the feasibility of the British being able to render adequate assistance.

In this connection, it has been remarked that whoever can hold Salonika can hold Greece.

There are other points, of course, where effective resistance perhaps could be offered to the Germans, making their difficult way into Greece. But of vital consideration to the British is that resistance, wherever it is offered, should be conclusive and not just one more method of commitment to tie up ships and planes that could be used more advantageously elsewhere. This is particularly so if Nazi maneuvers in the Balkans are designed specifically to enforce such commitments, while opening up a major operation that really could get them somewhere on the road to victory if they succeeded with an invasion of Britain.

Invasion Held Probable

The invasion of Britain is being treated as a very realistic probability here just now because it is realized that it is the Germans' only way of bringing their immense land power into aggressive play against Britain.

Yet the project is one of such obviously great difficulty that the Nazis might prefer to rely instead on an intensified submarine and air campaign against Britain while trying to build up their "new order of Europe" behind a barricade now stretching all the way from the Arctic Circle to the Black Sea.

It is pointed out that if, by this means, they could sap Britain's strength faster than the Empire, with help from the United States, could reinforce it, the Nazis might then be in a position either to launch an invasion of Britain with a real prospect of success or might force a compromise peace with British influence entirely eliminated from the Continent.

Color is lent to this view by the fact that Germany's main air attack recently has been swung over from inland cities to the ports in a big effort to help the submarines blockade the British Isles.

This confronts the defense authorities with a difficult new problem, because, while guns and fighter planes can come into action quickly once the advent of the enemy is detected, its is harder to intercept those which do not come inland owing to the impossibility of establishing an observation network over the sea.

Meanwhile the only way the British can take the initiative in the Balkans is by sending bombers from Greece—perhaps later from Turkey—over the mountains and attacking Nazi concentrations.

The Turks are rushing troops to the Greek border in readiness to cut off any German drive toward Salonika through the Rupel Pass, it is understood. They have been reassured of security on their northeastern frontier by Russia's protest to Bulgaria.

The weather is by no means propitious for campaigning in the Balkans just now and whether the reported augmentation of German troops in Bulgaria by some 12 to 15 divisions portends a major operation or a diversion, it is thought unlikely here that an outbreak of war in the Balkans will be immediate unless events are precipitated by efforts of Britain and its Allies to interfere with German military movements.

Between the prospects of a Balkan invasion and a British invasion attention has been distracted from what could be interpreted as significant German moves in Italian North Africa. It is claimed the Nazis have at least one full armored division in Tripolitana, their Air Force is based in Southern Italy and Sicily, and the German Naval Gazette recently printed the first intimation that German naval units have been sent to Italy.

Grip of Inflation on China Hits City Workers Hardest

CHUNGKING, March 4 (AP)—The Chinese Ministry of Finance announced the central bank here henceforth will sell foreign exchange at both the official and the commercial (black bourse) rates. Foreign exchange previously has been available through the central bank only at Shanghai and Hong Kong.

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An important recent development of the war between Japan and China has been the emergence of inflation in China.

Inflation is a harsh word. Finance ministers sheer away from it in interviews and published statements. Censors, when they can, cut it out of correspondents' despatches. There is often room for argument as to whether a country is experiencing inflation or merely going through a moderate and controlled rise in the level of prices.

But China, by any objective standard of financial judgment, has reached the stage of outright inflation, with all the characteristic symptoms: extremely rapid rise in money prices, general flight from currency, hoarding of staple goods. The amount of Chinese currency in circulation has increased approximately fourfold since the beginning of the war, from 1,444,000,000 Chinese dollars to 5,800,000,000 dollars.

[The value of this currency in terms of foreign exchange has fallen from about 29.5 American cents to less than six American cents.]

What is more important, retail prices of commodities have been going up in an ascending spiral. Retail prices of articles for working class consumption in the Nationalist Capital, Chungking, were 9½ times as high in November, 1940, as they were in the first months of 1937.

Prices Double

During the last six months of 1940 this index of prices practically doubled, showing that the inflation is beginning to "take" with increased violence. There has been a similar development in Shanghai, where Chinese money still is current, and the result has been to beat down still further the miserable wages of workers in the factories and workshops of the International Settlement. A system under which employers would pay wages partly in rice instead of money is being advocated as a means of providing a subsistence-minimum livelihood.

A similar system of rationing at controlled prices is being tried in Chungking, where the price of rice, so important in the Chinese scheme of things, shot up from 19 dollars a picul (180 pounds) to 190 dollars between January and November of last year. Rice is being provided at 62 dollars a picul for officials, families of soldiers, and the poor.

Japan has been spending money on the war at a rate of about 5 dollars to China's 1. It may appear surprising, therefore, that all-out inflation should have appeared in China before it made itself felt in Japan. There are two explanations for this fact: the course of the war and the much more advanced state of Japan's economy.

By occupying China's ports and largest industrial centers, Japan deprived the Chinese Government of the normal inflow of three of its most productive sources of revenue: the customs, the salt tax (most of China's salt is ordinarily obtained in coastal regions) and the consolidated tax, a levy on industrial and commercial profits. Income tax is a new institution in China and yields little because of the poverty of the country.

Apart from this blow to China's financial system, Japan has enjoyed the advantages over China of a more highly developed and modern industrial and financial system. Japan's currency in circulation has increased since the beginning of the war and the cost of living has gone up; but, both these developments have been kept under better control in Japan than in China.

Situation in Japan.

As against the figures of Chinese inflation which are cited at the beginning of the article, Japan has experienced a rise in currency in circulation from 1,865,703,385 yen at the end of 1936 to 3,380,290,000 yen in the summer of 1940. (The yen is officially worth 23.48 cents, although considerably lower rates have been quoted on the "black exchange" of Shanghai). The Japanese cost-of-living index rose from 160 to 243 from 1936 until June, 1940.

With its territory intact and its banking and industry highly concentrated, Japan is better adapted than China for a controlled wartime economy. But there is a brighter side of the picture, from the Chinese standpoint. Runaway inflation for Japan, with its large cities and with more than half of its population dependent on wages and salaries for a living, would be a catastrophe. For free China, with only a few large towns, like Chungking, Chengtu, Kunming and Kweilin, inflation, while certainly not desirable, is not such a disaster as it would be in an urban country.

So far as the peasants are concerned, inflation may achieve some social reform, since they will be able to pay off their debts, so far as these are owed in money, far more easily as a result of the higher prices which they are receiving.

China's foreign trade, according to latest information released by the United States Department of Commerce, has been booming during the last year. Inflation probably has acted as a stimulus, so far as exports are concerned, while imports have been facilitated by the increasing credits which China has received from the United States.

China has been able to fight on, despite losses of railways and of main industrial centers which would have been fatal to a smaller and more tightly organized country. There also is every probability that it can survive the present problem of inflation, although a better system of rationing and perhaps a new financial reorganization will have to go hand in hand with sharp measures to curb rice hoarders and profiteers.

Protests by U. S.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 4 (AP)—The United States Legation prepared two protests to the Bulgarian Government today.

One concerned the arrest of a Bulgarian subject, Boris Yaneff, an employee of the Chicago Daily News, who was taken from his home at dawn Feb. 28 and still is missing. The Legation took especial exception to the reported seizure of the American flag, which the arresting officers were said to have taken from Mr. Yaneff's home "as evidence."

The second protest is against the refusal of the Bulgarian military to allow United States Minister George H. Earle to cross the frontier into Yugoslavia Saturday.

The Legation announced also that the secretary of the American Military Attaché in Rumania, Col. John P. Ratay, had been sent to a concentration camp by Rumanian authorities in a roundup of Rumanian men and women with British connections.

Hatch, McLean, Root Open Law Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—A new law shingle is hanging out today at 30 Broad Street, announcing the firm of Hatch, McLean and Root in a partnership which marks the emergence of another career in law out of the internationally known firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner and Reed.

The third partner, Oren Root, Jr., earned his legal spurs under this aegis, but resigned from the senior firm last year to undertake single-handed on a $40 budget to insure the Republican Presidential nomination for Wendell L. Willkie. His activities as drafter of the declaration of public demand for Mr. Willkie and as organizer of the Willkie Clubs of America constituted one of the phenomena of that campaign. Now he holds the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce award of "New York's outstanding young man of 1940."

His new associates in law are Sinclair Hatch and Edward C. McLean.

Well-Earned Bonus

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—A Topeka bus company awarded a bonus of $25 each to 16 drivers who went through 1940 without an accident. And it's an accident, so far as the company is concerned, when another car hits a bus standing still.

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Washington Sideglances

Lend-lease filibuster? Not until opponents begin to dwell on beauties of roses—Bay State Congresswoman holds 'Boston Tea Party'—Few know Senator Pat Harrison's full name.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

When Is a Filibuster? Not even Alben W. Barkley, Senate Majority Leader, will venture to say the exact moment "full debate" on the lend-lease bill becomes a filibuster.

About the two most famous filibusters in the history of the Senate there was no doubt:

1. In 1908, the elder La Follette held the floor continuously for 18 hours with speeches and quorum calls to block passage of the Aldrich-Vreeland currency bill.

2. In 1935, Huey Long held forth for 16 hours against continuance of a skeletonized NRA, touching upon such subjects as the life of Frederick the Great, the works of Victor Hugo, ingredients of rocquefort cheese salad, and desirability of issuing the recipe for southern "pot-licker" as a public document.

"They're still talking about the lend-lease bill," observed Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, the other day. "I won't call it a filibuster until they start talking about the roses in the mountains of Colorado."

Boston Tea Party: Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts entertained at a "Boston Tea Party" March 1, but it didn't have anything to do with Anglo-American relations. The notation on the invitation referred to the big pot of baked beans, thin sliced brown bread, and miniature codfish balls dispensed at the tea table, enjoyed by all except Joseph W. Martin, House Minority Leader, who also hails from Massachusetts.

"All my life I ate baked beans every Saturday night, and cold every Sunday morning," he gently protested. "Never again. I'm finished."

Senator Pat: Here's a Capitol quiz question:

"What's the full name of Senator Pat Harrison?"

The reply, brought to light in connection with completion of 30 years of congressional service by the Mississippi statesman:

Byron Patton Harrison.

Alarms Across the Atlantic: Guarded just about as tightly as the Treasury vaults are headquarters of the British Purchasing Commission in the Willard Hotel. Even though British headquarters are on the ninth floor, windows are barred against possible ledge-walking intruders. When the staff goes home an alarm system goes into effect. One evening recently, hotel guests were kept on pins and needles while guards searched out a window that had not been properly closed.

Free Agent: Senator Burton K. Wheeler, chief lend-lease opponent, was berating certain of his colleagues for clinging to President Roosevelt's coattails, when Senator "Happy" Chandler turned the tables and warned him that the President might "get" him sometime. "Under these circumstances," he said, "the Senator from Montana might not have much chance."

"When I no longer have a chance," retorted the Roosevelt opponent, "there no longer will be a Senate."

Here's an Agile Giant in Road Machinery

R. G. LeTourneau

Called World's Largest Excavator

What looks somewhat like a prehistoric animal, with its overhanging intimation of a head, scrapes, loads, and spreads 45 cubic yards of dirt at one operation—a great help when hills must be cut down and valleys filled to make new highways for modern transportation. The smallest excavator-carrier moves only four cubic yards of earth at a load. The big diesel-motored tractor shown can move 25 miles an hour in its work; and it doesn't get stuck because one wheel can be moved independently of the other, making it possible for the machine to wiggle out of almost any position it might get into while doing some gigantic task of road building.

Multiple-Lane Highways Call For Huge New Building Tools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill.—Eight-lane highways that call for cutting down hills and filling in valleys, and huge earth-fill dams, require bigger machinery than was ever needed in the past; and a Peoria manufacturer is building giants to do the work.

Latest contribution to road making is a combination machine that loads, hauls, and spreads enormous loads of dirt—45 cubic yards of it at a time—and with this burden speeds along at a fairly good clip. Most heavy tractors are supposed to run around seven miles an hour; this hard-working giant can do 25, and its average speed with a maximum load is 17 miles an hour, according to R. C. LeTourneau, Inc.

The machine is really a combination of two units, a scraper and a diesel-powered tractor. Hitched together, they look like a prehistoric animal, the engine swung out in front resembling a long head. It's not whimsy, though, that put it there. The idea is to throw the weight on the two huge wheels of the tractor, to give the greatest amount of traction per pound weight. The engine is enormous—160 horsepower. Largest tractor engines, say the manufacturers, are only 95 horsepower.

Notwithstanding its size, this machine is agile. Each of the two huge front wheels is independently controlled. One of them can be held stationary while full engine power is transmitted to the other. Thus it can wiggle its way out of bogs by a series of semi-circular movements.

To make such travel possible, it was necessary to obtain enormous pneumatic tires. Firestone built what the LeTourneau concern calls the world's largest tires for commercial use, eight feet six inches in diameter. A tall man has to look up to see the top of such a tire.

The commercial value of the machine lies in its ability to reduce hauling costs at long distances because it moves fast, and carries such big loads, say its manufacturers.

Largest of the loading units built by this concern holds 45 cubic yards of dirt. It is designed for use on earth-fill dams, levees, canals and land-levelling jobs where long-hauls are necessary. The smallest model of this type of scraper built by this manufacturer carries only four cubic yards of dirt.

State of Washington Labor In Move Against Communism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The ousting of alleged Communists from the Boeing Aeronautical Union here is the big issue on the labor front at this time. It comes as part of the stiffening all along the line of organized labor in this State in its attitude toward Communists in their ranks. Congress of Industrial Organizations Woodworkers dealt with the situation less than a year ago. The same tendency is shown among C. I. O. unions here in their defection from Harry Bridges in refusal to support him financially in deportation proceedings.

Leading the fight among Boeing workers is James A. Duncan a member of the Seattle School Board and grand lodge representative of the International Association of Machinists which has jurisdiction over the Aeronautical Union. Mr. Duncan wears a veteran's button showing 35 years' membership in the machinists' International, all of them served in Seattle. As a boy he served his apprenticeship in Scotland where he first joined the ranks of organized labor.

Saw a Distinct Threat

For years Mr. Duncan has been a reputed liberal and has even at times opposed the barring of Communists from the American Federation of Labor on the basis of their political faith, believing that membership should be based upon loyalty to what the union stood for. Not until he "ran into this," as he explains it, "where small groups of union members held meetings where they laid plans to deliberately thwart the will of the majority" did he see Communist membership as a distinct threat not only to unionism but to democracy itself.

The situation in the union had its beginnings last October when Hugo A. Lundquist, Business Agent of Local 751, Aeronautical Machinists' Union, which has some 9,000 members in the Boeing plant, was found guilty of Communist activity by a trial board of the local union. Harvey W. Brown, President of the International, supported the local and the busines agent was dropped from the union.

Well-Defined Breach

Early in January by a vote of the local, he was reinstated to membership. That such a vote was possible over the constituted authority of the International was explained by members loyal to the union in this way—that out of a large membership a minority voted and based their decision upon an emotional appeal made upon an issue extraneous to the one on which he was found guilty. Meanwhile, Barney Brader, President of the local, was also removed by Brown for refusal to bar a member found guilty of Communism and for his attacks upon the trial board.

Since this action there has been a well defined breach between those abiding by the constitution of the I. A. M. and the others. The complaint of the accused Communists is that the decision of the International President constituted a one-man rule. The answer made is that there is the right of appeal over the decision of the President to the "supreme court" of the International, made up of its entire executive council. This right, the accused have not made use of.

Plains States Score Success In Battle Against Erosion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb.—That man can do much to repair the damage caused by wind and water erosion and at the same time protect the soil from future losses has been demonstrated in the Central Great Plains area during the last three years by the region's farmers and ranchers working under the advice of the United States Soil Conservation Service.

Thousands of acres of land have been brought back into profitable cultivation under programs conducted by soil conservation districts and the work has just begun, according to A. E. McClymond, Conservator of Region Seven.

Farm land which was so badly damaged by wind erosion that machinery and fences were buried beneath an accumulation of "blow" dirt has been leveled and planted to protective crops and gulleys have been grassed and dammed in the fight to save the region's richest resource, the productivity of its farming and ranching lands.

Contour Farming

Contour farming, terracing, and furrowing have been inaugurated to prevent further wind and water erosion and yields have been substantially increased on land which was less seriously eroded by use of water spreading devices and proper tillage methods. Pasture land which had been overgrazed has been reseeded to grass and contour furrows have been dug out to hold the moisture.

A 50 per cent increase in corn yield last year was credited to contour planting by Tom Dempster of Springfield, S. D., one of the 100,000 farmers of the area taking part in the program. Other corn fields in his community, Mr. Dempster said yielded from eight to 20 bushels an acre while his contour field made 33.

In two seasons a dam structure at the bottom of a gulley on the H. C. Blythe farm in the Ottawa district of Kansas succeeded in silting over the gulley to a depth of two feet. In Nebraska William Verderstrasse of near Hebron reported contour furrowing, coupled with fencing and grassing of gulleys, had almost completely restored a badly eroded pasture.

Need for soil erosion control became acute in the drought of 1934 and again in 1936 when millions of tons of top soil were picked up by the wind and carried eastward as far as the Atlantic Ocean. The dust did probably more than anything else to focus national attention on erosion which had long been damaging fields in every State of the Union.

A limited program of conservation had been carried on in the Nation since 1908 when President Theodore Roosevelt called a conference of governors to confer on the problem. A soil survey project had been started at that time.

In 1928 ten erosion control experiment stations were set up in the country. They were followed by demonstration projects but experience in the Great Plains drought as well as in sections of the country suffering from serious water erosion revealed that the problem was too great for the farmers to solve alone. In many instances the farmers lacked sufficient information about their own land and enough labor and funds for preliminary work.

Most States Included

Thirty-eight of the 48 states have enacted soil conservation district legislation and 457 soil conservation districts have been organized, involving a total area of about 300 million acres. About 1,500,000 families, one fourth of the nation's farm population, now live within soil conservation districts.

In the four Great Plains States—Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas—about 10 per cent of all farming and ranching land is now organized in soil conservation districts. Fifty-seven districts have been set up containing about 15,500,000 acres. This is more than seven per cent of the four States' total land area of 220,000,000 acres. Kansas, though technically in the southern great plains region has problems similar to those of Nebraska and the Dakotas. Montana which is included in this region, organized its first districts last year.

Joint Committee Urged To Study U. S. Finances

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts asked the House Rules Committee to approve legislation to set up a 16-man joint Senate-House Committee to study the Government's fiscal policy.

He would have four members each from the Senate and House Taxation and Appropriations Committees selected to conduct the continuing inquiry.

A similar plan, sponsored by Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, passed the Senate last year but the House took no action.

Farmers Urged to Print Names on Mail Boxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A campaign is under way in Alabama, inaugurated by farm agents and country newspapers, to induce farmers to print names neatly on mail boxes.

With delivery services being extended by city stores far into the country and with visitors coming from afar it often is difficult for them to locate farm homes. It is pointed out that the mail box with name is a great aid, especially where it is located off the main highway.

Auhagen Arrested, Freed Under Bond

OTTAWA, Ill., March 4 (AP)—Dr. Friedrich Ernest Auhagen, described as a Nazi propagandist by the Dies Committee, remained at liberty today under $5,000 bond after his indictment on charges of failing to register as a paid propagandist for the German Government.

The indictment was returned by a Federal grnad jury at Washington, D. C., yesterday and Dr. Auhagen was arrested last night at the home of Edward H. Carus, La. Salle, Ill.

The fugitive warrant under which Dr. Auhagen was arrested charged violation of a statute requiring registration of agents engaged in propaganda work for foreign principals.

Four Defense Courses Planned at Stanford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Designed to provide specialized training essential to national defense, advanced courses of study in four engineering fields will be offered at Stanford University without charge to all meeting qualifications, it is announced.

The four courses, lasting from 12 to 18 weeks, will be presented in the evening as a part of the engineering defense training program sponsored by the United States Office of Education. Federal funds will be provided for the instruction, but each student must purchase his own textbook.

American Labor Party Can Enter N. Y. Election

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—State Supreme Court Justice Morris Eder yesterday upheld the nominating petition of Eugene P. Connolly as the American Labor Party candidate in a special congressional election in the seventeenth district.

The decision reversed a Board of Elections ruling that the nomination was invalid.

Other candidates in the March 11 election are Joseph Clark Baldwin, Republican, and Dean Alfange, Democrat. The seat became vacant upon the passing of Kenneth F. Simpson, Republican.

Woman Defies Dies Subpoena

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Mrs. Sarah V. Montgomery refused today to produce records of the Washington Chapter of American Peace Mobilization, Inc., in response to a Dies Committee subpoena, and Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas promptly announced the question of contempt proceedings would be taken up immediately by the full Committee.

Mrs. Montgomery, Secretary-Treasurer of the local unit, appeared at a closed hearing, at which Representative Dies was the only Committee member present. She was reported to have said that she had been advised by counsel that the Committee's request for her organization's records was not "pertinent."

Chairman Dies said today his Committee was trying to locate five witnesses, who have testified in secret, for additional information about Nazi and Communist activities in the United States.

The Texan advanced the possibility that they might have gone into hiding to avoid agents of Germany and Russia.

He declined to give the names of the five.

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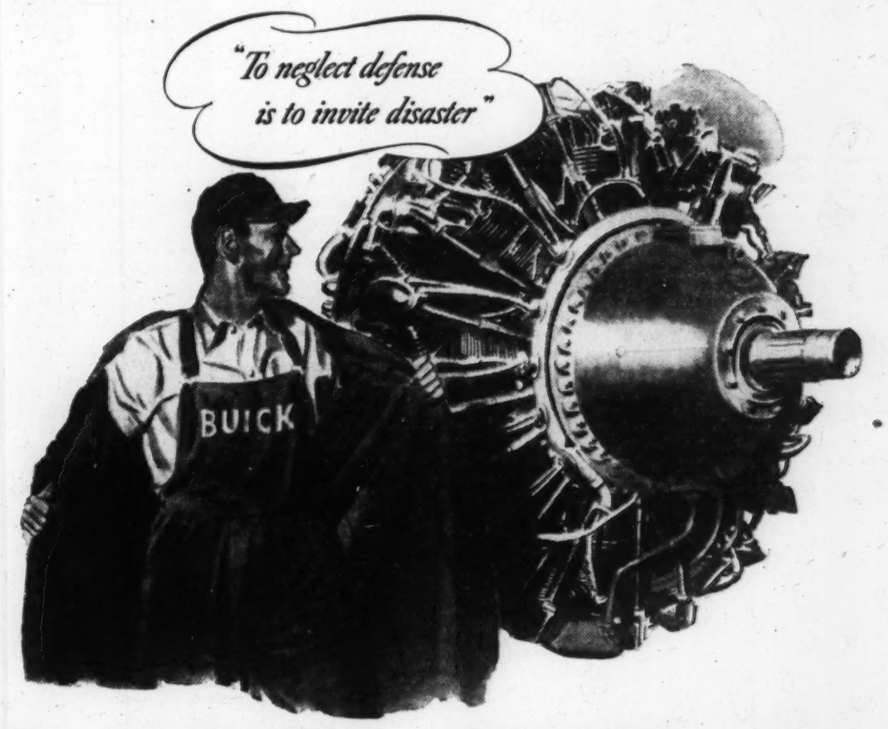

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Necessary dies and tools are being designed and developed and when in place 10,000 additional Buick men will be at work in this vital engine-building task.

It will take time, of course, to get the needed machinery, install it and "make ready" for volume production.

In the meantime, we are continuing to produce the best automobiles we know how.

So you will get your Buicks—the Best Buicks Yet—as long as this squares with national safety; whenever it doesn't—well, we know that with you as with us, the big idea is America first!

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

GM GENERAL MOTORS

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Pioneer in Public Housing, Elizabeth Wood Blazes Way for Other Women

New Work Horizons for Women—7

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

You might expect Chicago's biggest landlord to be a stern businessman, an old-time executive of the type that sits behind a cleared, glass-covered desk and gives crisp orders. But that isn't the kind of person who manages the thousands of homes in the various low-cost housing projects that make up the $32,000,000 public housing plant of Chicago.

This landlord isn't a man at all. It's Elizabeth Wood, probably the only woman to hold such a post in a large city. Officially her title is executive secretary of the Chicago Housing Authority. In practice, she does the greatest variety of things, from advising her staff as to what to do with little boys who pencil up the walls of clean new houses to counseling the city of Chicago in regard to its future housing policies.

Eager to Share Ideas

For all her responsibilities, Elizabeth Wood gives the impression of being a person who has just swung off the college campus. She is unceremonious, and as eager to share her ideas as a young college instructor. (She did put in some years teaching at Vassar after getting her diploma there).

But she isn't academic in the least. She gleans her knowledge of slum conditions from close acquaintance with people who have lived in them. She is forever exploring new avenues, looking for new solutions to this problem for which nobody claims to have found the final answer.

Her conversation is full of fresh thoughts drawn from her explorations. Here's a sample:

"The attack on slums begins in all sorts of simple ways—by removing billboards, putting up flower boxes, cleaning up lots; but it leads to replanning whole cities. A great deal can be done for the blighted areas of a city through an unmitigated program of trees, flower boxes, and paint.

Give People Initiative

"Our idea is to build a community that is raw, unfinished, and let it ripen and mature as people live in it. We try to match the simplicity of a workingman's neighborhood. Then we encourage people to finish their own homes, to do things to suit themselves. That's the American way."

And that's the way Miss Wood gets people interested in housing—through talking about it in a manner charged with her own enthusiasm.

For to her, the job of managing a $32,000,000 plant and planning for its expansion is not cold business. It is being a good neighbor on a municipal scale. And because the businessmen on La Salle Street and the clubwomen on Sheridan Road often lack the contacts which enable them to understand the aspirations of Mrs. Mercurio, who lives in a dark alley apartment of the Near West Side, Elizabeth Wood undertakes to be an interpreter for the city's ill-housed. But hers is not a job that can be run on sympathy alone. It calls for cool business sense, too, and Miss Wood strives to keep a balance between business and the social values.

Her duties compel her to be an efficient executive. She has a staff of 45 people at headquarters and she keeps them all busy. Their work is divided among three lines of activity: they manage existing properties, some 4,000 homes; they supervise architectural studies for new projects; and they handle the work of selecting and acquiring new sites. It's a very lively office. And besides this activity, there is the field staff managing the apartments themselves.

However did Miss Wood get her training for such a position? When I asked her this question, she smiled; she took such a devious route. Public housing is a new enterprise in the United States, and when Miss Wood was growing up and getting her education, there was no such vocation as executive of a housing authority, let alone a course of training for it. So she took the conventional college course, and when she got her diploma she did the conventional thing—went to teaching. Her first position was the very dignified one of instructor of English at Vassar College.

She managed to stay in this post for four years, although even then the outside world was tugging hard at her. Then she quit. The academic world was not for her. She decided to get a job in business.

Every Job Helped

At this point her training for work in the housing field began. She didn't know it herself at the time, but now that she looks back on her trials in getting started in business she realizes that every one of them was good training for her present position. There were those ten months she put in as a house-to-house book salesman, for instance.

"That was the most valuable education I'd had," she told me.

Then there was her job as secretary to a free-lance writer turning out copy for a string of trade journals. She got that job, she confided, by keeping dark the fact that she had a Master's degree from the University of Michigan. For who would offer $12 a week to an M. A.? That was the salary attached to the secretarial job. Not much money in it, of course, but the job proved an excellent introduction to business, said Miss Wood.

Gave Her Direct Training

The next two jobs she filled gave her direct training for her present post. The first was doing publicity for the Home Modernizing Bureau of the Building Industries of Chicago. In that position she acquired some useful knowledge about house construction. The second was that of case worker for the United Charities of Chicago. She stayed there two and a half years, through the trying times of 1929-32, and learned more about living conditions in Chicago than was comfortable for anyone to know.

Then she turned directly into the path that led to her present position. She became secretary of a private housing agency, the Metropolitan Housing Council, and later worked for the State Housing Board. In the latter post she learned some very valuable things about financing housing.

So when Chicago established its Housing Authority, and cast about for a person with the right training and experience for this brand new position, it reached out naturally for Elizabeth Wood. No one seemed to worry about the fact that she was a woman. Miss Wood had simply grown up to the job, and that was all there was to it.

Proud of This Record

Rents in the public housing project have come down under Miss Wood's management so that families of very small incomes are now tenants. The average income of the original group of tenants was $1,250. Now the average income is $844. She's proud of that record, but she is also aware that the families of $1,250 incomes, compelled to leave, are sorely in need of better housing, and at present she is giving much thought to their peculiar problems. That's why, in a recent report, she said that the activities of the Chicago Housing Authority were due for expansion. The Authority should take on new duties by assisting private groups to undertake large-scale low-cost housing ventures, she hinted.

In spite of all she knows about housing today, Miss Wood's attitude is still that of a learner.

"There's a modicum of truth in all the adverse criticism we get," she said. "We study it. Our knowledge grows overnight."

As a college girl, Elizabeth Wood's ambition was to write books. If she can ever take time from her duties as Chicago's Chief Houser, she will be able to write the annals of a pioneer in a brand new field for women.

Seventh of 12 Tuesday and Friday articles

Allied News-Photo

Elizabeth Wood, executive secretary of the Chicago Housing Authority, is, as far as we know, the only woman to hold such a post in a large city. To her, the job of managing a $32,000,000 public housing plant is not just cold business. It is being a good neighbor on a municipal scale.

War Thrusts Opportunity Upon China's Women

By the Associated Press

From the peasant grandmother whose only weapon in dealing with a spy was her knitting needles, to slender Madame Chiang Kai-shek, "the boss' wife" to 400,000,000 people, Chinese women more and more are getting into the country's fight against Japan.

The old peasant woman is merely one of thousands of women who are doing anything they can to help out. She was acting as a roadside passport inspector in the hills near the Japanese lines, and was knitting a sock for the boys at the front as she guarded the road.

A suspicious-looking Chinese fled when she demanded to see his passport, so she gave chase and captured him though she was armed only with her knitting needles. He was declared to be a spy in Japanese pay.

Faces Future With Courage

The average Chinese woman may not play such a valorous role in China's gallant struggle to survive. But, like all women at war, she tries to maintain her broken family and do war work at the same time. She knits, rolls bandages, makes uniforms, dispenses first aid, feeds orphans, nurses the wounded, weeps over her slain, and faces the future with the courage born of necessity. At the same time she may be working in a small factory or otherwise earning her daily bread in some one of the new jobs that have opened up for women in China, according to J. D. White, Associated Press correspondent, who is now back in the United States after nearly nine years in China. Mr. White has watched the development of the Japanese-Chinese war from the vantage point of Peiping, and has traveled through much of North China, Inner Mongolia, and Manchuria under war conditions.

Chinese women are emerging only gradually from the seclusion of centuries. Though binding the feet of girl children is now very rare, there still are millions of Chinese women who stump through life on deformed feet—marks of the day in China when women were part of a social system which defined a woman's place as strictly behind family walls. Today the unbound foot is a symbol of what is happening to Chinese women. Having more freedom, they travel farther; do and learn more than did their mothers and grandmothers.

More Women Awakening

This modern process of "liberating" Chinese women was well under way when war with Japan began. But it had left untouched literally millions of women in the back country. Today China's "backwoods" are the center of Chinese war effort. Here the awakening women are finding opportunity thrust upon them.

Among the more spectacular "new women" of China are the 20,000 girls reported to be working among the guerillas. "I have known some of these girls," says Mr. White. "They were college and high-school students when the war began. Many of them came from wealthy families, but they left luxurious homes, and either fled before the Japanese advance or slipped through the lines afterward to live the life of a peasant. Today, instead of high heels they wear straw sandals. Where they used to wear the latest Shanghai creations, they now dress in plain cotton gowns or slack suits. Where once they had good food, they now live frugally. They live among the farm folk of the interior, organizing them for resistance against the Japanese. They write and stage propaganda plays, do welfare work, teach first aid, and nurse the wounded—in addition to holding down regular jobs in hundreds of new schools set up to teach farm families to read and write."

Girls from the cities do all this only after going through a basic military course where they learn the rudiments of handling a rifle and carrying on guerilla warfare. Some graduate to actual military service. From the Canton region come reports of one young woman who was so clever at guerilla strategy that she has become the leader of several thousand raiders who harry the Japanese.

Latest reports state that 5,000 women are working in new cotton factories throughout free China. More than 13,000 are reported working in the new industrial cooperative movement which is sweeping China's vast interior.

Learning to Read

War has made Chinese women aware of the world outside. More than 4,000,000 peasant women, Chinese estimate, have had a whole new life opened up to them since the war began by simply learning to read. These women are looking forward to the vote that has been promised them after the war is over and China "becomes a real democracy." Before, such ideas would have been incomprehensible to millions of Chinese women.

The world looks to Madame Chiang Kai-shek as the personification of Chinese womanhood at war. This frail, American-educated leader of women is known to her intimates as May-Ling (her given name) and has done everything from running an air force at the beginning of the war to nursing war orphans. She rises at five a. m. with the Generalissimo, and works with him throughout the day when she isn't out doing relief work, rolling bandages, or organizing other women for more relief work. Having converted the Generalissimo to Christianity before their marriage, Madame Chiang acts as his closest adviser, his confidential secretary and interpreter, his "contact man" for dozens of prominent personalities whom she influences through her well-known charm. The way to get an appointment with the Generalissimo is "see the Madame first."

Now "grounded" from her former job as chief of China's air force, Madame Chiang still holds a position on the national air force council. Her chief duties away from home, however, are finding and financing homes and jobs for war orphans, refugees, and disabled soldiers.

Brighten Up Your March Vegetable Dishes And Avoid Monotony in Your Menus

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most frequent inquiries to come to the desk of any foods editor is, "How can I add variety to the vegetable dishes I must serve every day?"

Just offhand the answer seems to lie in the fact that modern merchandising methods have made such a truly amazing variety of vegetables available the year around. However, we are well aware that not all markets offer such a variety as those in the large cities. That's why it's a good idea to know a few tricks with vegetables, so that even during the late winter, you can serve new and interesting dishes, although you must use the same vegetables over and over again.

Just to give you a few ideas, let's start by listing the vegetables that are available in most places at this time of the year. The first step in avoiding monotony is to use as many of these as you can secure in your own market. Here's the list: artichokes, string and wax beans, beets, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, eggplant, lettuce and other salad greens, onions, parsnips, peas, rutabagas, or yellow turnips, spinach, winter squash, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, turnips, and white potatoes. Be sure to make the most of cauliflower, because it's now at the height of its season.

Artichokes are also at their best, but although they have come way down in price in recent years, they are still somewhat expensive for most of us to use every day.

And now here are some recipes for winter and early spring vegetables.

Steamed Carrots with Onions

6 medium carrots
1 medium onion
Salt to taste
1 tablespoon dark brown sugar
3 tablespoons butter

Slice carrots crosswise or cut them in julienne strips. Mix with onion, sugar, butter, and salt. Steam about 20 minutes in a closely covered pan with just enough hot water to cover the bottom of the pan (about ⅓ cup). Serves 6.

Red Cabbage Casserole

1 large head red cabbage
1 tart apple
1 onion
1 bay leaf
1 tablespoon sugar
½ cup boiling water
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons vinegar
½ teaspoon cloves or mace
Salt to taste

Shred cabbage, chop or slice onion and apple, and place in a tightly covered utensil. Add boiling water and seasonings, except vinegar, and cook in a hot oven (400° F.) 1 hour. Remove from oven, add vinegar and salt. This is especially good with meat loaf and baked potatoes, which can be baked at the same time.

French Fried Parsnips

12 medium-sized young parsnips
Salt
Pepper
¼ cup butter
1 egg
Flour

Wash and scrape parsnips and boil 30 to 60 minutes, until just tender. Drain, cut in half. If core is fibrous, cut out. Dip in slightly beaten egg, then in seasoned flour. Fry in hot, deep fat (380° F.) 3 to 5 minutes, until lightly browned. Drain on unglazed paper, salt lightly and serve at once. Allow 2 medium-sized parsnips per person.

Tasty Spinach

2 pounds spinach
1 large onion
Salt
Pepper
6 tablespoons butter
Juice of 1 lemon
1 hard-cooked egg

Remove roots, tough stems, and wilted leaves from spinach. Wash at least three times in large quantities of water to remove all sand. Lift spinach from last rinsing water, drain slightly, and place in large kettle. Cover and cook over medium heat 8 to 10 minutes, or until tender. After 5 minutes, turn vegetable. Drain if necessary. Chop spinach and add finely minced onion which has been lightly browned in 2 tablespoons butter. Season with salt and pepper, lemon juice, and rest of butter. Garnish with finely chopped hard-cooked egg. Serves 6.

Cauliflower With Cheese Sauce

Remove leaves and stalk of cauliflower. Soak about 20 minutes, head down in cold salted water (1 teaspoon salt to 1 quart water) to remove insects if present. Cook, uncovered, in large amount of boiling, salted water 8 to 20 minutes, or just until tender. Drain. Serve topped with cheese sauce and buttered bread crumbs.

Cabbage or broccoli may be prepared the same way.

Cheese Sauce for Vegetables

2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
½ to 1 cup grated American cheese
Dash of paprika
Dash of Worcestershire sauce

Melt butter and stir in flour; gradually stir in milk and stir until mixture boils and thickens, then cook 3 to 5 minutes longer, stirring occasionally. Add seasonings and cheese and cook over low heat, stirring constantly until cheese is melted and mixture is smooth. Use with vegetables, especially cauliflower, cabbage, broccoli, and broiled tomatoes.

Country-Style String Beans

1½ pounds string beans, cut in 1½-inch pieces
⅓ cup diced salt pork
Salt
Pepper

Try out pork in heavy kettle. Add string beans, and hot water to cover. Cook uncovered until just tender. Add salt and pepper to taste. Mix beans, seasonings, and pork thoroughly. Serve at once. If you prefer, the pork may simply be boiled with the beans without previous browning. You may use more pork, if desired.

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3 quick tricks

1. over a barrel?

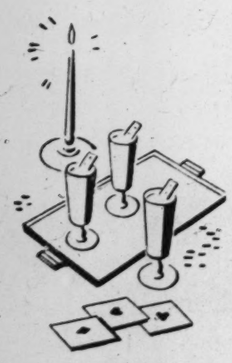
Serve, for the soup course, creamy Pioneer Clam Bisque

What to serve to that super-critical, excellent-cook-herself you invited to dinner? Saute a slice of onion in two tbs. butter. Saute until tender, but not brown. Make a white sauce of butter, 2 tbs. flour, 2½ cups milk. Add salt, pepper, dash of paprika. Pour the minced white meat and natural clam nectar from one can of Pioneer Minced Razor Clams. No trick at all . . . yet it turns the trick!

2. tied in knots?

Try Mushroom-Clam Soup

Here's a trick they'll ask you to perform often. One can of condensed cream-of-mushroom soup. Add gradually 1½ cups milk . . . dash of tobasco and teaspoon chopped onion. Then add one can of Pioneer Minced Razor Clams, including liquid in can. . . . heat well, don't boil . . . Pioneer Clams are naturally tender.



3. running in circles?

Keep Pioneer Minced Razor Clams pantry-handy for menu emergencies.

Do you long for a new tangy flavor to point up your menus? Get acquainted with these delicious clams today. You'll find them entirely different, more sea-flavored . . . more tender . . . more delicate and savory. These are the rare North Pacific razor clams . . . only the choice white meats, flavor-sealed in their natural nectar.

Buy 3 at a time

You'll want Pioneer Clams to turn these 3 quick tricks. Bring home three cans today . . . try one tonight . . . and if you can save them, keep "pantry-handy" one can for special guests and one for an emergency.

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Please send me postpaid five regular size cans Pioneer Minced Razor Clams.

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Address .....
City ..... State .....
My grocer's name is .....
.....

MAKE

● Delicious syrup! Make it quickly, at low cost with MAPLEINE imitation maple flavor. Just pour 2 cups boiling water over 4 cups sugar, add 1 teaspoon MAPLEINE, and you have 2 pints golden rich syrup. A 2-ounce bottle of MAPLEINE flavors 24 pints syrup. Also imparts delightful flavor to desserts, adds zest to main dishes. At your grocer's.

SYRUP

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More than 100 pages of winning ways for big and little folks. By Ruth Crowther, illustrated by Ethel Hays, —producers of the "Manly Manners" feature of The Christian Science Monitor. $1.35 from AA Agent or

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New Guide to Correct Use of Color in the Home

Huge, actual-color photographs vividly illustrate over 300 home and room color schemes.

World's Largest Collection of Home and Room Color Photographs May Now Be Borrowed Free of Cost From Local Sherwin-Williams Paint Dealers.

No longer need homeowners, planning to redecorate, fear that difficult and worrisome period of color selection which usually precedes Spring painting-up. It is now possible to see *before* painting just how colors will actually look in any room — be it parlor, bedroom or bath . . . living room, dining room or kitchen!

This unique trick is not, as you would think, done with mirrors — but with a giant portfolio of actual-color photographs. In fact, there are over 300 of them in this amazing collection of photographic color schemes, called the Sherwin-Williams Paint and Color Style Guide.

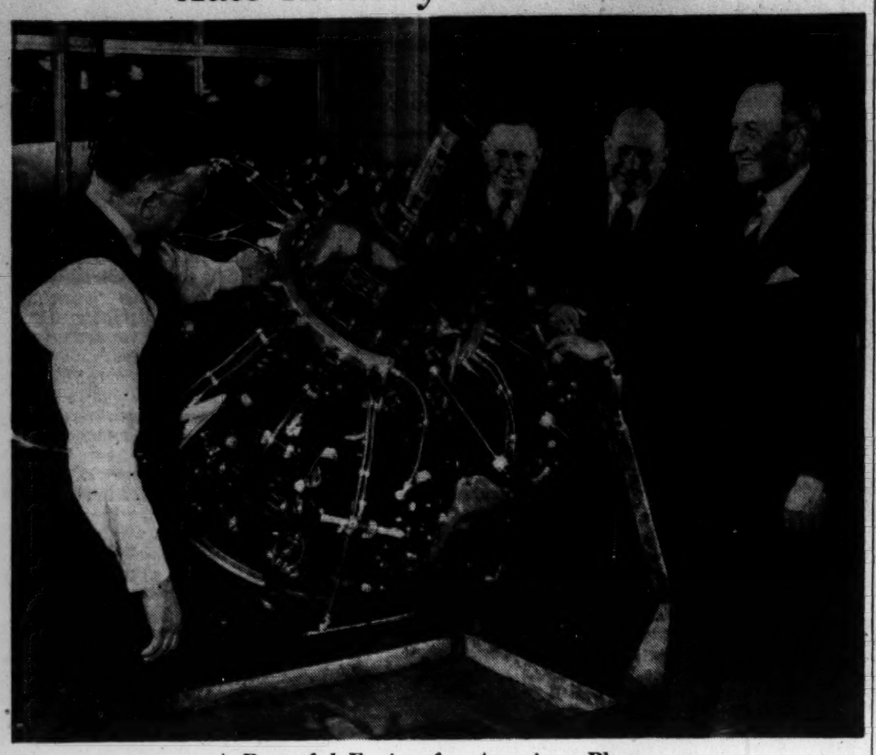
Each over two square-feet in area, these full-color photographs show every detail of color in the homes and in the rooms which they so strikingly portray. Since the rooms are completely furnished, wall colors are seen in their true color relationship to furniture, rugs, drapes or slip covers. This alone prevents many a disappointment caused by selection of a color from a small sample or "chip." For, as many homeowners have learned to their sorrow, paint on a small surface does not look the same as on a large one. Nor does paint, alone on the wall, give the general overall color effect of a completely decorated room.

Homes of all types, rooms of all "periods" are shown in the Color Guide. Thus the homeowner can quickly choose the colors and color combinations most suitable for her own home and its rooms.

The method whereby homeowners may take advantage of this new way to correct home decoration is as unique as the Color Guide itself. Arrangements have been made with all authorized Sherwin-Williams dealers to lend the Color Guide, at no cost, to anyone planning painting or redecoration. For this purpose, dealers have been supplied with an ample stock of Color Guides to meet the additional demand caused by the annual Spring painting season. A telephone call to your nearest Sherwin-Williams Dealer will reserve a Guide for your use. He will be glad to deliver it to your home. There's no obligation involved. Or write the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Advertisement

Auto Industry Aids Defense



A Powerful Engine for American Planes

A group of Buick officials look over a model of the 1,500-horsepower Pratt & Whitney engine which they are to build for national defense at a new plant in Melrose Park, Chicago. Left to right: C. N. Ofield, chief inspector of the aircraft plant; I. H. Larkin, assistant aircraft manufacturing manager; O. W. Young, Buick manufacturing manager; Harlow W. Curtice, Buick President.

Aviation Production Continues to Climb

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Indication of the progress of aircraft and engine production is disclosed in a current survey by Aviation Magazine which says that the Curtiss Buffalo plant is now producing 10 planes a day. The backlog of unfilled orders of the American aircraft industry is now $4,000,000,000, according to Aviation, an impressive figure.

But the former fact is a much more concrete item to understand. At the same time the output of the Bell Aircraft Company, producers of the "Airacudas" and "Airacobras," also in Buffalo, has also accelerated rapidly.

It is also encouraging to note that the production of Allison liquid-cooled engines has increased so that there are more than enough manufactured for the needs of these two Buffalo plants. By the time the P-38 plane is in quantity production, it is expected that the Allison production will be sufficient to meet the needs of all three manufacturers, according to Aviation.

Engine Production

The manufacturers of air-cooled engines have not been idle, either. Both the two largest manufacturers have passed the million-horsepower-a-month category. Reduced, for instance, into engines of 1,250-horsepower, this figure means that these plants are producing at least 800 engines a month in this power rating. Actually it is much more numerically.

A substantial contribution by the automotive industry to engine production is not expected before fall or by the end of 1941, says Aviation. But it is expected that by the time aircraft production, spurred by the proposed 1941 procurement programs of the United States and Great Britain, is under way, the new engine capacity will come along to aid materially in this plane production.

Four automobile companies are spending more than $100,000,000 in new plants and equipment to produce aircraft engines for which they have orders aggregating $409,000,000. At the same time plans are going forward for automobile firms to fabricate bomber parts and possibly fighter planes as well.

Chrysler Joins Production

One of the most recent additions to the automotive group of aviation engine producers is Chrysler, who will manufacture a 2,000-horsepower liquid-cooled engine. The Buick Division of General Motors is building a plant in Melrose Park, near Chicago, to construct Pratt & Whitney radial engines under a license.

Building contracts will soon be let, the War Department has announced, for four bomber assembly plants to be located at Omaha, Neb., Kansas City, Mo., Fort Worth, Texas, and Tulso, Okla. The aircraft manufacturers to use these plants will be Martin, Douglas, North American, and Consolidated. Parts will be supplied by Chrysler, Ford, and General Motors. A production of 3,600 medium and heavy bombers a year is expected.

News in Aviation

New Engine Research

Research on a project to improve the performance of planes and engines at high altitudes is to be undertaken at a new aeronautical laboratory in the University of Kentucky at Lexington, Ky., according to the Associated Press. The project is largely made possible by the donation of $150,000 by Alexis Wenner-gren, Swedish industrialist, for this research.

Director A. J. Meyers said that the main research problem would have to do with improving cruising range which is far more important than speed, something which the Germans have concentrated on. In the war, he said, the Germans are fighting at 20,000 feet and flying as high as 30,000 feet.

"What we are trying to do is improve plane engines so that we will be able to manufacture planes in this country that will be able to engage in fights at 30,000 feet and fly at 40,000 feet," Mr. Meyer said.

Trans-Canada

Inauguration of Trans-Canada Air Lines' nonstop Toronto-New York service may be expected shortly with the announced delivery of six Lockheed Lodestar transport planes in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The new ships seat 14 and have a top speed of 263 miles an hour and cruise at 236 miles an hour at 12,000 feet. Almost any day now the pilots and field attendants at La Guardia will become acquainted with Trans-Canada pilots and stewardesses as the familiarization flights begin, prior to regular service, as required by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Los Angeles Aviation Museum Would Fill Gap in Sightseeing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The first thing tourists do when they reach here is to seek permits to visit the local motion picture studios, according to information given the County Board of Supervisors, particularly where there are women and children in the tourist groups. Next in demand are requests for tickets to radio broadcasts, and third on the list, and especially popular with the men folks, is the desire to go through one of the giant aircraft production plants in and around Los Angeles.

All three of these requests are difficult to fulfill, says a report on file with the County governing body, but most difficult of all —particularly in view of the current concentration on the strengthening of national defense and the safeguarding of production centers—is the widespread desire to visit the airplane manufacturing plants.

In an attempt to solve this problem the Supervisors are now considering the possibility of adding an aviation wing to the County Museum of History, Science and Art located in Exposition Park, Los Angeles.

Supporting the proposal for the aviation museum are letters from Donald W. Douglas, President of the Douglas Aircraft Company at Santa Monica and Long Beach; Robert E. Gross of the Lockheed plant at Burbank, and W. A. Patterson, President of the United Airlines. Original sponsor of the idea is James A. Keller, capitalist and private aviation enthusiast, who has told the Board of Supervisors that he has flown 150,000 miles as a revenue passenger on airlines.

"Los Angeles is to the aircraft industry what Detroit is to the antomobile industry," Mr. Keller wrote to the Supervisors in urging construction of such a museum.

Best aircraft collection in the United States today, declared President Patterson of United Airlines, is in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. "However," he told the Supervisors, "I doubt if it would be their intention to continue adding to the exhibit as future developments take place."

As outlined to County officials the displays in the proposed new museum wing would cover the history of both lighter and heavier-than-air development and of the lives of those who have contributed to this development; types of military, commercial and private planes; various kinds of flying instruments, gliders and parachutes. There would be factory layouts showing production methods, types of tools used, designing technique, accessories and engineering. Visitors would be able to familiarize themselves with the commercial aspect of aviation such as transportation of both freight and passengers, aerial photography, skywriting, mapping, crop dusting and also forest fire fighting. Included, too, would be a semi-technical mechanical display involving the theory of flight, how lift is produced, laws of motion, gravitation and velocity; various types of drag, aerodynamids, pressures and propeller development.

N. Y. Teachers Deny Charge Of Any Communist Leanings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Existence of an undeviating parallel between the policies of the New York Teachers' Union and those of the Communist Party, with each performing the required "somersaults" as dictated by the Moscow party line, was charged in a 26-page report made public by the American Federation of Teachers today.

The report was submitted to the federation's Executive Council in Chicago last month and became part of the testimony in the hearings which resulted in the Council's recommendations that the charter of its Local 5, or the New York Teachers' Union, be revoked.

While the report was concerned almost exclusively with policies advocated by The New York Teacher, monthly publication of Local 5 since 1935, Prof. George S. Counts, President of the Federation, declared at Teachers College, Columbia University, that the report was "not the only evidence" indicating Communist domination of the local.

Union Head Denies Charges

In rebuttal, Charles J. Hendley, President of Local 5, denied that his union had ever followed a Communist program and asserted that the Teachers' Union policies were the same as those followed by "thousands of other unions, both American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization groups. He added that Naziism and Fascism were at the opposite pole of all the Local 5 stood for, and that the Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact has not lessened the zeal of our opposition."

The Federation report cited instances of the "acrobatic teamwork" by which alterations in Communist Party were followed with "simultaneous somesaults" on the part of the local. Until the summer of 1936, it reported, issues of American foreign policy and the activities of the Fascist nations were studiously avoided in the union's publication. However, after the Communist Party at its national convention that summer went "all-out for the Democratic front against the aggressor nations," The New York Teacher swiftly followed, the report declared.

Later, however, when the Hitler-Stalin pact was signed in August, 1939, the Teachers' Union paper "was miraculously transformed overnight into an isolationist publication," and the next meeting of the union witnessed its disaffiliation with the American League for Peace and Democracy, an organization committed to collective security, on motion of Dale Zysman, union vice-president, according to the report.

Parallel Columns Printed

Extracts from the issues between January, 1937, and June, 1939, were printed parallel to expressions of the Communist Party, of Earl Browder and the Daily Worker, Communist daily newspaper, to show alleged similarity of program between union and party.

An about-face of The New York Teacher in 1937 with regard to Mayor La Guardia, whom it had opposed, when the Communist Party adopted its new "democratic" line, was charged. A similar turnabout on the new city charter, adopted in the 1936 elections, was also asserted. Prior to Oct. 27 of that year, when the Daily Worker came out in opposition to the charter, the New York Teacher had supported it, according to the report.

Books of political interest "greatly outnumbered those of special interest to teachers" in the publication's book reviews, and those supporting Stalinism unfailingly received favorable reviews, the report added.

Mr. Hendley, in reply, said the document was prepared by Nat Fein, whom he characterized as "one of the dissidents in Local 5 who is obsessed with an anti-communist phobia." Every step in Local 5's program is to be judged on its merits as a sound union measure, "regardless of what the Communist Party may have been doing at the same time," he contended.

Rickenbacker Predicts 50,000 Commercial Air Transports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, World War "ace" and President of Eastern Airlines, is the featured writer in the aviation issue of Fortune Magazine out today. He envisages the day when upward of 50,000 commercial transport flying machines will be in service and when light airplanes "will be as plentiful and as easily operated as automobiles" and "mile-long dirigibles will remain in the air four or five years at a time, circumnavigating the globe on regular schedules with shuttle service from earth to skies with both passengers and freight."

In his article he urges that the aviation industry begin mapping its program now, adding that if it does so it will "do more for the United States than the automobile industry as far as the national economy is concerned."

[Captain Rickenbacker was aboard the Eastern Airlines airplane which crashed on the outskirts of Atlanta, Ga., last week and is now in a hospital in Atlanta.]

The Eastern Airlines head holds that only the aviation industry could take up the "inevitable economic slack" that will develop when the war is ended and defense orders have been completed.

He asserts that if plans are made now, the transition from wartime to peacetime production can be made smoothly by the aviation industry so that excess plant capacity and the greatly increased number of workers will not go through a long period of enforced idleness.

To Circumvent Collapse

"There is only one way of heading off the post-war collapse, and that is to start now, today, planning how we are going to expand our air transport industry so that it can take up the slack after the war," he continues. "If we do get things under way, we will train and employ not 50,000, but half a million pilots before we get through. Since I have to have 4½ crews for every plane I have, running 10 hours a day, that means that altogether we will educate close to 2,000,000 men in aircraft manufacture, maintenance and operation."

Captain Rickenbacker recommends that the job of carrying most of the first-class mail be turned over to the airline companies as one means of meeting the problem of an oversupply of airplanes after the present emergency has been passed. By flying most first-class mail, practically all travelers and an increasing amount of express and freight, Captain Rickenbacker held that not long after the war commercial air transport would have at least 50,000 airships in operation.

"What we ought to have done long ago—we ought to be planning it now, and we will get around to it sooner or later—is to make commercial aviation the continuing basis of our military aviation," he says. "Today we are up against one of the biggest emergencies in the country's history. We are caught short on nearly everything we need to defend ourselves, let alone what we want to send to England.

"But just suppose, for a minute, that five years ago, or maybe even two years ago, the Post Office had decided to turn over to the airlines the job of flying the first-class mail the way I suggested before. Would we have an 'emergency' today? We would not. We'd have—conservatively—10,000 planes and 80,000 pilots and co-pilots."

Hanson W. Baldwin, military and naval specialist for the New York Times, in the Fortune analysis of "United States Air Power," says: "It is not only our desire but in our interest to bring about a British victory."

In a plea for national unity of purpose for "success in war and peace," Mr. Baldwin, who is a United States Naval Academy graduate, says that unity "can implement a strategy of insularity," or "a strategy of continental defense."

Patrols and Convoys

If the nation chooses the latter, he explains, "our small but growing air arm could immediately play an important role in the defense of Britain. Pursuit squadrons of the fast and maneuverable P-40's and bomber squadrons could be sent to Britain; the Navy's patrol planes could base on Scottish and Northern Ireland ports and in the southwest of England, sweeping the sea lanes and convoying vessels.

"Other long-distance patrol bombers could supplement the ships already at Bermuda, others could base at Halifax and Newfoundland, convoying and patrolling. Planes of all types could be dispatched to the Mediterranean theater of war, a few at first, then more and more."

Mr. Baldwin says the nation is "ill-prepared for an immediate emergency." He adds: "A policy of sending 80 to 100 per cent of our combat production to Britain —a policy that we have been following—cannot be justified on any basis. If this policy is to be continued, it would be far better for both if we were in the war."

The alternative to war, he says, is to keep aiding Britain "without endangering our own security in the event of a German victory. Britain should get the great majority of the pursuit planes and short-range light and medium bombers," he holds, but the United States should "retain practically all of the heavy long-range bombers we are able to produce" in the immediate future.

Starting Seeds Indoors

Seeds of annuals may be started indoors in large flower pots, in shallow wooden boxes small enough to handle easily, or in regular flats that you can buy from a nursery. As good drainage is essential for seed germination, place broken crockery or other drainage material at the bottom of the pot or seed box. Make a second layer of soaked peat moss and then put in your soil. This should be finely sifted and consist of about one-half well-fertilized garden loam and one-half sand.

The experts say that sterilized soil is best for staring seeds indoors, as it aids in preventing damping off of young seedlings. You can buy sterilized soil at a nursery, or bake it yourself in the oven for about an hour. When cool, spread it in your flat or pot, water it, and allow it to drain.

Now, by means of a ruler or straight stick placed across the top of the seed box, make shallow furrows two inches apart. An orange stick or paring knife makes an excellent tool for this purpose.

Very tiny seeds such as petunias or snapdragons are more evenly distributed if mixed with sand.

Keep Earth Moist

Seeds need darkness, warmth and moisture in order to germinate. Therefore, keep your flats in a warm dark place and do not allow the earth to dry out. Some people use glass over the tops to retain the moisture, moving it to let in the air when the first leaves appear. The best way to water is to set the flats into a sink or bathtub partly full of water and allow the soil to soak up what it needs through the bottoms of the boxes. This offers uniform moisture without danger of washing the seeds out of place with a forceful top spray.

At the first showing of green leaves, place the boxes in a sunny window, turning them each day so the stems will grow straight. (You will not need to do this if you have a conservatory, or even a glass window garden.) When the second pair of true leaves appear it is time for the seedlings to be transplanted or thinned out so they can develop into strong bushy plants. A good idea is to transplant some of the seedlings into pots or a cold frame, leaving room in the original flat for the others to grow.

You will not want to start too many kinds of plants indoors. Choose a few early garden bloom; some choice petunias, marigolds, zinnias, and especially some of the new wilt-resisting asters; varieties of the more unusual flowers like torenias and lantana; and annuals that need a long growing season like verbenas and snapdragon. Avoid those flowers which are better planted where they are to grow (sweet alyssum, candy-tuft, poppies, etc.) because they come up readily out of doors and nothing is gained in attempting to grow them earlier.

On Keeping a File

Start seeds anywhere from six to 10 weeks ahead of setting them out, and try to confine those that germinate at about the same time to the same flats. Such flowers as zinnias, scabiosa, Schizanthus, for instance, often come up within a few days, while torenia, verbena, and petunias take much longer.

If a file is kept for the garden—a card to each different flower grown—you can jot down the information you pick up about the various flowers as you grow them. Thus, state the date on which certain flowers were planted, conditions, etc., how often watered, when first leaves appeared, when set out in the garden, everything you find of interest. This will let you know in the years following which are most satisfactory to start indoors, when to plant them in your locality and with what other annuals.

It is well worth starting a few vegetables indoors too. If you buy your vegetables by name you may wish to experiment with different varieties—of tomatoes, for instance, or different kinds of lettuce or cabbage. Often you can start an early vegetable in the house and plant a later maturing one of the same kind in the garden, and in the latitude of Boston some vegetables such as cauliflower must be started early in order to ensure any crop at all.—E. S. P.

A Tuesday feature.

Spray Them While Dormant
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I Revisit Madame Gervaise

I HAD THOUGHT I could go away from New Orleans and forget how I had loved its old-world streets, its avenues of palm trees reaching straight into the sky. But the rattle of wind in dry palm leaves had become a part of me; it echoed through my dreams and startled me suddenly as I walked down other ways where no palms grew. I had thought I would find other women like Madame Gervaise, sitting in their rocking-chairs and letting the world come to them, when it wished; deliberately behind the times and yet full of a wisdom that was timeless. But in this, too, I was mistaken. There is no one, anywhere, like Madame Gervaise, and, at the same time, Madame Gervaise could not be anywhere except in New Orleans.

On long summer afternoons, when I wanted most to see an old friend who had never been anything but an old friend, when I wanted to sit for hours under quiet banana leaves, talking a little now and then, hearing wise words spoken without knowledge that they were wise, then I would think of Madame Gervaise. She was now too far away for an afternoon's call, and yet no doubt she was sitting there still, dreaming of the wonderful Mimi, the neglectful Mimi, who would some time come back to her Tante Gervaise and make glad all her days.

* * *

I dreamed often of going back to New Orleans and rushing in upon Madame Gervaise, like a visitor from another planet, and after three years of dreaming and planning, without ever believing my plans, I did go back. On a warm day in June, I found myself walking, very leisurely in the hot sun, very leisurely as if in a dream still, down Royal Street. I remembered the first time I had walked there; then the galleried houses decorated with wrought-iron balconies had seemed to me part of a world too foreign for my understanding; now they belonged to a world remembered so vividly that it seemed only yesterday that I had walked there and laughed with people who loved the old streets as I did.

Everything was just the same. Of course. The Vieux Carré was not a place that would change in the short space of three years. Perhaps the Negro boys swinging to the rhythm of their tin-pan bands were not the same ones I had seen before, but they looked no different, and the rhythm was a timeless one. Perhaps new flowers were blooming in a courtyard that I looked into as I passed by; but if so I could not tell, for these flowers belonged there so completely that it seemed they must have been there always. I turned, without thought, to look down a little passageway that led to the Spanish Arms Gate. I am sure there is no lovelier gate in the world; there is an unbelievable peace of mind that comes just from following with one's eyes the wide and subtle sweep of its curves. This, then, was the same, and surely always would be.

* * *

I turned down St. Peter Street to find Madame Gervaise. She, too, would surely be the same, a little older, perhaps, but that would only give her a more charming mellowness. Madame Gervaise herself, the essential Madame Gervaise that I loved, could not change, even if she would.

The passageway to her courtyard was long and narrow. Moss clung to the cracks between the damp bricks. Even in this heat it was cool to touch. That was as it should be; always before I had touched my fingers to the damp moss and been refreshed.

There was no one in the courtyard. Madame Gervaise must have retired to the coolness of her room. I paused, not wanting to venture further before I had filled my eyes with every detail. I knew, as if I had always known, the big-leaved banana tree against the brick wall; I knew its stillness that seemed to be my own stillness. I knew the goldfish bowl in the shadow of the tree, with the fat fish stirring not even a fin in the lazy water. I looked up to the wooden gallery and saw Madame Gervaise's shuttered door, hanging a little uncertainly on its hinges, with two slats out on the right side.

In my mind was a very clear picture of Madame Gervaise. Faded blue skirt gathered at her waist and falling casually almost to her ankles, neat starched blouse of green linen. Rarely had this costume been varied; there was apparently no end to the supply of fresh green blouses. And her hair would be screwed up quaintly on the top of her head, with only a few wisps straying about her face. I had always liked Madame Gervaise's hair that way, because it was hers and because it was cool in the hot summer.

I turned and went up the curving stairway that led to the gallery. And before the shutters of Madame Gervaise's door I stopped to enjoy my anticipation. She would be sitting in her rocking-chair with an interminable piece of blue knitting growing from under her quick needles. She would smile her warm surprised smile of welcome.

* * *

I knocked on the shutters, opened them, and walked in. "Madame Gervaise!" There she was, exclaiming, making me welcome as I knew she would, really surprised. But for a moment I was blind in the dimness of the room; my eyes were still full of the brightness of the sun without. I moved vaguely toward the welcoming voice. Then I stopped. I could see perfectly now. Yes, it was Madame Gervaise. But she was not the same; she was not the same at all. There was no faded blue skirt, no inevitable green starched blouse. Instead she wore a crisp dress of yellow pique, with a full dirndl skirt, much shorter than she had worn before, so that I could see her comfortable plump legs below. Above, the dress was full-bosomed and broad-shouldered, with a neat collar of Irish lace. It was really a lovely dress, and in the latest style, without being too young or too extreme. Later, I was to admit that it was becoming to Madame Gervaise, that she could have walked down Canal Street in any Saturday crowd without looking strange.

But now, my disappointment kept me from saying a word.

Madame Gervaise advanced upon me and enveloped me in an abundant embrace. "Susan, you have come back out of nowhere to see your old Madame Gervaise!" Then she drew back, so that I could see her transformation. "How do you like me? I look a little different, perhaps?" It was then that I saw her hair. It was waved softly around her face and pinned into a loose knot at the back of her head.

* * *

She was noticing my silence. "I'm afraid you don't like me this way. Come, don't make me sad by not liking me this way."

"Of course I like you any way," I said. "And the dress is lovely. But I was a little surprised. How are you? And what's happened? You can't have changed like this for no reason at all."

Madame Gervaise settled down into her rocking-chair. "It's Mimi," she said contentedly. "Mimi came back to her old Tante Gervaise at last. I always knew she would, but still it was kind of a surprise. And you should see my Mimi! She is the prettiest and gayest young thing that ever cheered up a stuffy old aunt. The first thing she told me was that I couldn't go on wearing that old blue skirt any longer, and that green blouses were tiresome because I wore them all the time." She laughed. "I've often thought how surprised you'd be. But I hoped you'd like it. I hope you don't mind my being different." There was pleading in her voice as she said this and I hastened to reassure her, and wasn't sure I had. I hadn't yet reassured myself.

* * *

We settled down to a good hour of gossip. Madame Gervaise told me all about Mimi's adventures in and out of dress shops in New York, and I told her about my teaching in a little New England school and how she would love the children if she could see them. I began to feel better. This was more like old times, though Mimi still seemed to me an intruder in a world where she did not belong.

Then suddenly there was a quick knock on the door, a shuddering of the hinges, and a girl burst into the room.

Mimi *was* pretty and she *was* gay. I didn't want to like her, but I had to. She made me just as welcome as Madame Gervaise had ever done, and I realized that this was where she belonged now, this was her home, with her good Tante, and if anyone was an intruder it was I.

"How do you like her?" Mimi asked me, looking at Madame Gervaise with proud approval.

"I like her very much this way," I found myself saying, and to my surprise I almost felt I meant it. Mimi's joy was infectious; Mimi's laughing brown eyes compelled one to be glad with her. And then I saw Madame Gervaise's face as she watched Mimi. I had always thought of her as contented enough, made glad by little things, but now there was a joy in her face that made it lovely as never before. I felt ashamed that I had ever begrudged her this joy.

* * *

In a few days I had to leave New Orleans, and I have never gone back. But I am no longer haunted by the thought of wind in dry palms; I have not the same great longing to visit those familiar old-world streets and find them the same as I had known them before. Instead, I am well content, as I remember the lazy goldfish in Madame Gervaise's pond, and Madame Gervaise in a yellow dress, made glad by the gaiety of Mimi. After all, Madame Gervaise herself, the essential Madame Gervaise that I loved, will never change,

E. W. S.

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The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by MARY BAKER EDDY. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in six languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

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By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"STREET MUSICIANS": *A Photograph by Eugene Atget*

EUGENE ATGET is justly famous as the greatest photographer of Paris. In the sheer abundance of his prints of Parisian scenes no one has ever equaled him. His reputation is based, however, not on the volume of his work but on the record which it gives of Paris—its people, its streets, and its life. Because he knew and loved Paris so well, he was able to catch its essence and individuality.

This appealing photograph of the organ grinder is proof of the above statement. So typical of Paris in every way—from the old Frenchman with his beard to the heavily curtained and shuttered Parisan house—it evokes a nostalgia for the past. At a time when the old Paris is in temporary eclipse, these photographs are particularly poignant, capturing for posterity a record of the gaiety, charm, pathos, and essential character that was Paris.

It is fortunate that the great majority of Atget's negatives, as well as countless numbers of his prints, are in this country, having been acquired by Berenice Abbott, a New York photographer.

Very little is known of Atget's life. He was born in Bordeaux in 1856 and first went to Paris with a theatrical troupe. It is believed he took up photography in the 1890's and continued, from that time forward, to photograph the face and, with it, the heart of Paris. Some of his prints he managed to sell to a Paris museum and to the state archives, but the majority he was said to have kept in clumsy homemade books of wrapping paper, which he submitted as samples to prospective buyers. It remains for us today to really appreciate his views of Paris pushcarts, untidy shops, Montmartre restaurants, bakers and petty tradesmen, and the like.

B. T.

A Village Portrait By Howells

THE VILLAGE STOOD on a wide plain, and around it rose the mountains. They were green to their tops in summer, and in winter white through their serried pines and drifting mists, but at every season serious and beautiful, furrowed with hollow shadows, and taking the light on masses and stretches of iron-gray crag. The river swam through the plain in long curves, and slipped away at last through an unseen pass to the southward, tracing a score of miles in its course over a space that measured but three or four. The plain was very fertile, and its features, if few and of purely utilitarian beauty, had a rich luxuriance, and there was a tropical riot of vegetation when the sun of July beat on those northern fields. . . .

But winter was full half the year. The snow began at Thanksgiving, and fell, snow upon snow, till Fast Day, thawing between the storms, and packing harder and harder against the break-up in the spring, when it covered the ground in solid levels three feet high, and lay heaped in drifts, that defied the sun far into May. When it did not snow, the weather was keenly clear, and commonly very still . . . On such days the farmers and lumbermen came in to the village stores, and made a stiff and feeble stir about their doorways, and the school children gave the street a little life and color, as they went to and from the Academy in their red and blue woollens. Four times a day the mill, the shrill wheeze of whose saws had become part of the habitual silence, blew its whistle for the hands to begin and leave off work, in blasts that seemed to shatter themselves against the thin air. But otherwise an arctic quiet prevailed.

Behind the black boles of the elms that swept the vista of the street with the fine gray tracery of their boughs, stood the houses, deep-sunken in the accumulating drifts, through which each householder kept a path cut from his doorway to the road, white and clean as if hewn out of marble. Some cross streets straggled away east and west with the poorer dwellings; but this, that followed the northward and southward reach of the plain, was the main thoroughfare, and had its own impressiveness, with those square white houses which they build so large in northern New England. . . . They had dark-green blinds, of a color harmonious with that of the . . . evergreens in their dooryards; and they themselves had taken the tone of the snowy landscape, as if by the operation of some such law as blanches the fur-bearing animals of the North.—From "A Modern Instance," by WILLIAM D. HOWELLS. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Whistles Forget

I am lonely for a bell
  In a gray stone steeple
Telling the hour
  To quiet people;

Solemn with echo,
  Gentle with feeling,
Shadow-muffled
  At twilight's stealing.

Whistles forget,
  For all they are agile,
Time is a wind-flower,
  Time is fragile.

The hour goes softly,
  A flame on a candle—
A message only
  A bell can handle.

MARY LOUISE KEMPE

Feeding the Multitudes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE QUESTION of providing food and other necessities for the world is a matter of such grave and vital import that it becomes a subject of concern to all who are moved with natural human sympathy. Those placed in positions of responsibility seem baffled in their efforts to determine upon wise, safe, and speedy means of handling the situation.

Christian Science shows that the proper way of handling any problem is through spiritual means, and that this results in an orderly and satisfactory manifestation of harmony. This healing method is revealed in the Bible and is practically interpreted in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Here the objection may be raised that while a change of thought is undoubtedly desirable, yet the need of vast numbers is for material food, clothing, and shelter now. The Scriptures afford ample proof of the possibility of practical recognition of divine provision under circumstances humanly deemed impossible. Through Moses' reliance upon God, manna was provided for the Israelites in the wilderness. Through enlightened faith, Elijah realized adequate sustenance when forced to flee from the wrath of Jezebel.

Christ Jesus recognized the life-giving presence and power of the Father in such a way that it enabled him to prove the truth in the spontaneous feeding of the multitudes. While his disciples were decrying the inadequacy of a few loaves and fishes to care for the needs of more than five thousand, Jesus lifted his thought above the material evidence and gave thanks to God. Through his clear understanding of the presence of infinite Love, the need was met and the people were fed.

Mrs. Eddy, in her years of prayer and diligent search of the Scriptures, perceived that Jesus brought to bear upon the problems of humanity an understanding of God as divine Principle, creating, sustaining, and maintaining man. She saw that he recognized and proved the infinite possibilities for good, the utter unreality of limitation and evil. With this concept of God and man Jesus destroyed the claims of lack and limitation, replacing them in each case with abundant supply. He used his spiritual power to meet the physical requirement, no matter how small or how great the need seemed to be.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy helpfully refers to this phase of Jesus' teaching in these words (p. 303): "Jesus taught and proved that what feeds a few feeds all. His life-work subordinated the material to the spiritual, and he left his legacy of truth to mankind." Truly mankind owes to Jesus a deep debt of gratitude for this "legacy of truth," and none are more grateful to him than those who have learned through the teachings of Christian Science daily to make practical use of this priceless truth to which Jesus referred when he said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." This method, based upon Truth, is equally effective at all times and in all places.

This truth, then, that "what feeds a few feeds all," is the real need today, and Christian Scientists have a solemn duty to perform in bringing this "legacy of truth" within the reach of others. They know that the acceptance in one's own consciousness of the fact that God sustains His creation, finds expression in practical supply for nations and individuals. Hence they humbly seek to enlarge and improve their own demonstrations of the truth, and diligently use and share it in order that Jesus' "legacy of truth" may be more universally available. Realizing that nothing can take the place of the spiritual enrichment which the Science of being brings, Christian Scientists find their own growing gratitude to God expressing itself in increased compassion for their fellow men. They expect their prayers to open for them pertinent opportunities for helpfulness. They count it a privilege to share their store with others, and they also believe it to be their duty to cultivate increasing richness of spiritual understanding, in order that there may be made manifest greater abundance of good.

On page 518 of Science and Health, under the marginal heading "Assistance in brotherhood," we read, "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good." In these words Mrs. Eddy clearly defines the perfect balance of spiritual and physical service possible to those who have perceived and appropriated Jesus' "legacy of truth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Nourrir les Foules

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

FOURNIR AU MONDE la nourriture et les autres choses nécessaires, c'est une question grave et si importante qu'elle préoccupe tous les humains qui sympathisent naturellement avec leurs semblables. Les personnes auxquelles il incombe de prendre des décisions à cet égard ont peine à trouver les méthodes qui porteront remède à la situation d'une manière efficace, rapide et judicieuse.

La Science Chrétienne montre que pour régler un problème quelconque, les moyens spirituels sont les meilleurs, entraînant une manifestation d'harmonie bien ordonnée et propre à satisfaire chacun. Cette méthode curative, révélée dans la Bible, est interprétée d'une manière pratique dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne. Ici tels diront peut-être: Un changement de pensée est sans doute désirable, mais d'innombrables personnes ont besoin maintenant même de choses matérielles — nourriture, habits, logement. Les Écritures prouvent amplement que dans les circonstances les plus difficiles, celles que le sens humain juge désespérées, il est possible de reconnaître d'une manière pratique les biens que Dieu assure à l'homme. Au désert, grâce à la confiance de Moïse qui s'appuyait sur Dieu, les Israélites reçurent la manne. Élie, dont la foi était éclairée, réalisa la sustentation nécessaire lorsqu'il dut s'enfuir pour échapper à la colère de Jézabel.

Le Christ Jésus reconnaissait la présence du Père et Son pouvoir vivifiant; aussi le Maître put-il prouver la vérité et nourrir généreusement des foules entières. Ses disciples déploraient l'insuffisance des cinq pains et des deux poissons en face d'une multitude épuisée; mais Jésus éleva sa pensée plus haut que les indices matériels, il rendit grâces à Dieu. Parce qu'il comprenait clairement la présence de l'Amour infini, il eut tout ce qu'il fallait pour nourrir la foule.

Au cours des années où Mrs. Eddy sondait les Écritures et se livrait à la prière, elle se rendit compte que pour traiter les problèmes de l'humanité, Jésus faisait agir sa compréhension de Dieu en tant que divin Principe qui crée, soutient et maintient l'homme. Elle vit que le Maître reconnaissait et prouvait les possibilités infinies du bien, l'irréalité totale des limitations et du mal. Grâce à ce concept de Dieu et de l'homme, Jésus détruisait les prétentions de disette ou de limites, qu'il remplaçait chaque fois par des ressources abondantes. Il employait son pouvoir spirituel pour subvenir au besoin qui se présentait, que celui-ci parût immense ou minime.

Dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, Mrs. Eddy fait allusion à cet aspect du ministère de Jésus; voici le passage en question, qui peut beaucoup nous aider (p. 303): "Jésus enseigna et prouva que ce qui nourrit un petit nombre nourrit chacun. L'œuvre qu'il accomplit subordonnait le matériel au spirituel, et il transmit aux humains son héritage de vérité." Certes, les hommes doivent à Jésus la plus profonde gratitude pour cet "héritage de vérité"; et nuls ne lui sont plus reconnaissants que ceux auxquels les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne ont appris à mettre chaque jour en pratique la précieuse vérité dont Jésus parlait en ces termes (Jean 8:32): "Vous connaîtrez la vérité, et la vérité vous affranchira." Cette méthode, qui se fonde sur la Vérité, est efficace en tout temps, en tous lieux.

"Ce qui nourrit un petit nombre nourrit chacun": voilà ce qu'il importe de comprendre aujourd'hui, et les Scientistes Chrétiens ont un grand devoir à remplir, puisqu'ils doivent mettre à la portée de leur prochain cet "héritage de vérité." Ils savent que si l'on accepte dans sa propre conscience le fait que Dieu soutient Sa création, cette certitude s'exprime d'une manière pratique par les ressources nécessaires aux nations et aux individus. Ils s'efforcent donc humblement d'améliorer et d'accroître leurs démonstrations de la vérité; ils s'appliquent à en faire usage, à partager avec autrui ces trésors, afin que "l'héritage de vérité" transmis par Jésus devienne accessible à tous. Les Scientistes Chrétiens se rendent compte que rien ne peut remplacer l'enrichissement spirituel qu'apporte la Science de l'être; aussi la gratitude toujours plus profonde qu'ils éprouvent envers Dieu s'exprime-t-elle par une compassion croissante à l'égard de leur prochain. Ils s'attendent à ce que leurs prières leur ouvrent de nouvelles perspectives et leur permettent de mieux venir en aide à leurs semblables. Partager avec autrui est pour eux un privilège; ils estiment aussi qu'ils doivent cultiver la compréhension spirituelle et devenir toujours plus riches sous ce rapport, afin que le bien se manifeste encore plus abondamment.

A la page 518 de *Science et Santé*, sous la rubrique marginale "Assistance fraternelle," nous lisons ceci: "Les riches en esprit aident les pauvres, étant unis en une grande fraternité, ayant tous le même Principe, ou Père; et béni soit celui qui voit le besoin de son frère et y pourvoit, trouvant son propre bien en cherchant celui d'autrui." Dans ce passage, Mrs. Eddy fait nettement voir le parfait équilibre des sérvices que peuvent rendre, au double point de vue spirituel et physique, ceux qui ont perçu "l'héritage de vérité" transmis par Jésus et qui sont entrés en possession de ce trésor.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Plows Can Wait

Though the creek is clear
And running high,
There's a smell of ice
Where the windfalls lie;
There's winter close by.

A dandelion
Has just found room
In the lower lot
To open a bloom;
Spring's at her loom.

But out of the sun
Where the crows debate
There is snow at the root,
There is frost lying late.
The plows must wait.

CHARLES MALAM

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1941

Early Settlement Seen In Radio-'Ascap' Feud

A prediction that the radio-"Ascap" music feud might be settled in about a fortnight was made today by John G. Paine, General Manager of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers.

By the settlement of this feud, the American listening public would once more be able to hear the music of Herbert, Kern, Porter, Gershwin, Rodgers and Hart, and many other classical and popular composers licensed by the Society, known as "Ascap."

Under the terms of a consent decree which is to be signed today in New York by Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard, according to Mr. Paine, the way is paved for a settlement between "Ascap" and radio. This decree contains everything that the radiocasters have asked for in music licensing formulae from "Ascap," Mr. Paine said.

Sees Early Conference

There has been no actual meeting yet between the radiocasters and "Ascap," Mr. Paine said, though he thought that both groups were proceeding in the same direction and there would be a meeting shortly.

Mr. Paine and other officials of "Ascap" are in Boston today to appear in opposition to two bills which are pending before the Massachusetts Legislature. Public hearings on these bills will be held tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law in the State House.

The bills, House Nos. 189 and 324, Mr. Paine charged, were "aimed at destroying the activity of the Society in Massachusetts." Both of these bills, he said, contain "onerous and completely impossible prerequisites to the right to license the Society's works in Massachusetts."

Their effect, he continued, would amount to virtual confiscation of copyrights and would prevent the Society from doing business in the State.

Challenges Constitutionality

Mr. Paine pointed out that a similar law which was passed in Montana has been declared unconstitutional and has since been repealed. The sponsors of the bill, he declared, therefore, are "inviting the State to institute unconstitutional law."

Appearing in opposition to the bill will be Louis D. Frohlich, General Counsel of "Ascap," and Mr. Paine. Other Society officials and members who may appear are R. W. Rome, New England Manager of "Ascap," and Otto Harbach, writer and lyricist, who has been associated with such popular works as "Roberta," "Rose Marie," "No, No, Nanette," and "The Cat and the Fiddle."

Connecticut Troops Go South; N. H. Soldiers Follow Tonight

Military and defense news gathered from all New England:

Rumbling out of New Haven early this morning a convoy of 150 Army trucks carried Connecticut's first advance details of the 43rd Division to Camp Blanding, Fla. Eighteen officers and 355 enlisted men made up the advance detachment of the vast Army movement which in the next two weeks will take 12,000 troops to the Florida military post from Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Maine for a year of Federal training.

At 11 o'clock tonight the 172 Field Artillery of Manchester, N. H., which arrived in East Hartford yesterday afternoon, will take to the highway also bound for Camp Blanding. The outfit which made the 153-mile jaunt from New Hampshire without mishap and on schedule is due to arrive at Morristown, N. J., tomorrow morning at about 9:30.

Only 13 per cent of the selective service recruits reporting at the Boston Induction Station yesterday were rejected, officials announced. This set a new low for the Boston station. Two hundred and eighty-one of the 338 examined made the grade. At Worcester 71 were inducted and at Springfield 89. In all 441 Massachusetts youths were sent to Camp Edwards yesterday to join the 26th Division.

Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, has ordered his inspectors to keep a "sharp look-out for flagrant traffic violations" by soldiers from Camp Edwards, Fort Devens, and Westover Field, Army Air Base at Chicopee. Mr. Goodwin said he would take immediate action against soldier traffic violators and that commanders at the three cantonments had asked him to report violators to them.

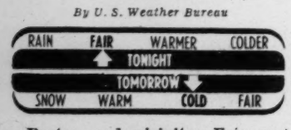
A spring air raid rehearsal covering the vital defense area along the Atlantic coast from Newport News to Boston and westward to the Appalachian crest is being planned. Lieut. Edward J. Rhoad of the Air Defense Command, Mitchel Field, Long Island, conferred in Philadelphia yesterday with Charles S. Cooke, State Commander of the American Legion, and other Legion officials to discuss stationing of observers at strategic posts as was done in the New England maneuvers earlier this winter. Plans call for thousands of watchers in observation posts in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, New York, and New England.

Camp Edwards will have an "emergency" field-ration system, it was learned. Described as a "conditioning move" the system will be tried out by the Yankee Division. The new set-up of feeding will go into effect in a few weeks for a 90 day test, headquarters announced. Under the field-ration plan a uniform master menu is made up by the War Department and the money-credit allowed each mess officer to buy food for his organization is eliminated. The controlled menu, it is said, will allow uniform purchasing and procurement at a two cent saving on each ration thus permitting purchase of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Elected yesterday by Winthrop, Mass., voters to serve the town as Moderator, John P. White, Jr., didn't show up to "accept the nomination." It was learned that he volunteered recently for military service and that he is now on duty with the Yankee Division at Camp Edwards.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and vicinity: Fair and much colder tonight; Wednesday fair and continued cold; lowest temperature tonight about 15 degrees; fresh northwest winds tonight diminishing on Wednesday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and colder tonight, much colder in south portions; Wednesday fair and continued cold.

Vermont: Fair and colder tonight; Wednesday fair and continued cold.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and much colder tonight; Wednesday fair and continued cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh to strong northwest winds diminishing Wednesday; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Block Island to Hatteras: Strong northwest or north winds reaching gale force at times tonight, diminishing late tonight and Wednesday; overcast to broken clouds with light rain over extreme south portion tonight, Wednesday broken clouds.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	49	44	New Orleans	63	63
Chicago	16	16	New York	49	42
Denver	23	25	Norfolk	57	50
Kansas City	20	20	Philadelphia	44	42
Los Angeles	52	48	St. Louis	27	27
Miami	55	51	San Francisco	52	48
Minneapolis	4	4	Washington	54	55

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 4.
B—Minimum for prevous twelve hours

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:34 p. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Wednesday, 3:55 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:07 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

At the Museum of Fine Arts, fifth lecture of the series by Margaret George on "Furniture: Especially the Styles of the English Regency, American Empire, and Victorian Periods." From 7 to 8:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by George Channing, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, in the Church edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad, at 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on "A Half-Century of Science in Boston" by Dr. Kenneth L. Mark, Director of the School of General Science, at Simmons College. Last of a series of lectures on subjects of current interest presented by the faculty of the College. In the Main Building, Simmons College, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on "The Economic and Political Structure of Modern Society" by Dr. Joseph A. Schumpeter, Professor of Economics at Harvard University. First of a series entitled "An Economic Interpretation of Our Time," sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m. Tickets may be secured, free of charge, by applying by mail to the curator of the Lowell Institute, Boston Public Library, and enclosing one stamped, addressed envelope for each ticket desired.

Free public lecture on "Problems of Today" by Prof. Pedro Henriquez-Ureña, of the Universities of Buenos Aires and La Plata. Last lecture of the second series of Charles Eliot Norton Lectures entitled, "In Search of Expression: Literary and Artistic Creation in Hispanic America." In the large Lecture Hall, Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, at 8:15 p. m.

Concert by the Chamber Orchestra of the Longy School of Music. At the Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street, Cambridge, at 8:15 p. m. The public is cordially invited to attend free of charge.

Operatic miniatures given by students of the New England Conservatory of Music for the benefit of the British War Relief Fund. Students participating include Elizabeth Golden, Katherine Dean, Wesley Copplestone, and Albert Hardy. At the Hotel Vendome at 8:30 p. m.

West Roxbury Little Theater presents "Candida" for the benefit of the British War Relief Fund, Daniel P. MacKenzie directing. Highland Hall, corner of Corey and Centre Streets, West Roxbury, at 8:30.

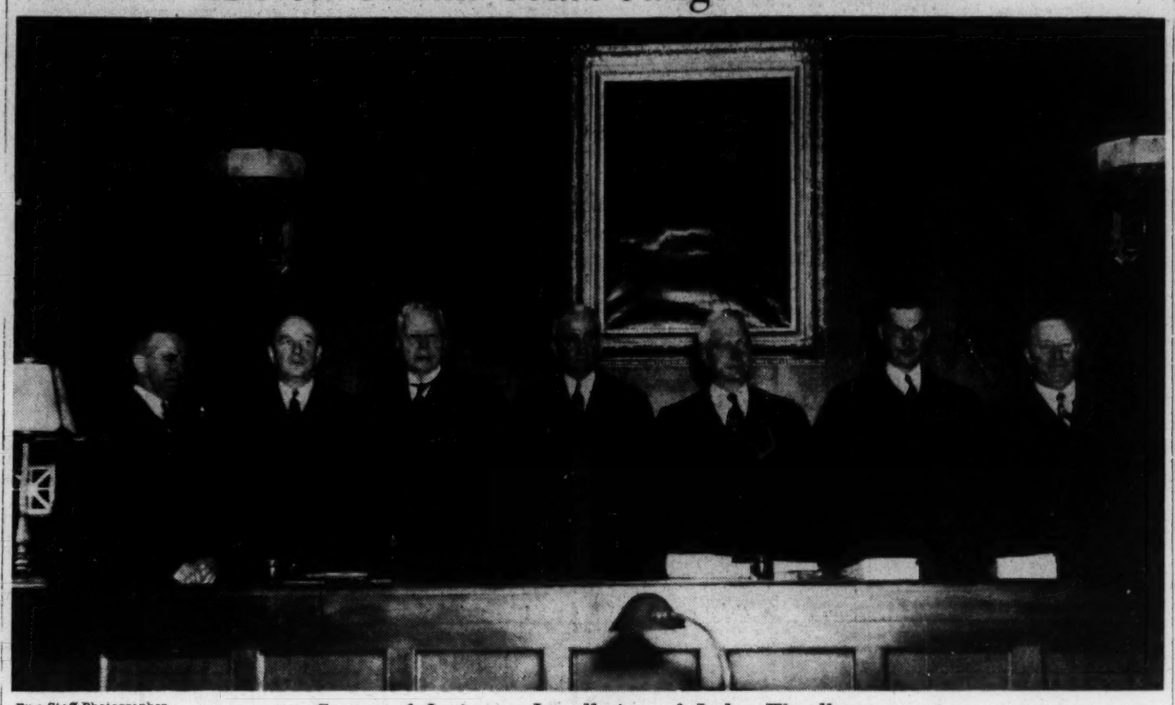
Wednesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Egyptian Art—I" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m., and "Survey of Pottery—I" by Mrs. Tanner, at 2 p. m. There will be an illustrated lecture on "Piero della Francesca, Signorelli, and Melozzo da Forli" by Dr. Edgell, at 3 p. m.

Exhibition and sale of "Prints by British Artists in Service," for the benefit of the families of the artists. Sponsored by the British War Relief Society and the English-Speaking Union. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Wednesdays; and from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. other days, through March 15. Admission free except on Demonstration Day, Wednesday, March 12. At the Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street, Boston.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 13.
Radio Timetable: Page 14.

A New Circuit Court Judge Is Inducted



By a Staff Photographer

Group of Jurists at Installation of Judge Woodbury

The entire bench of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, comprising four New England States and Puerto Rico, are shown with several Federal district court judges in this unusual photograph. The group was assembled this morning in Boston for the induction of Judge Peter Woodbury, of New Hampshire, to the Appellate Court.

Left to right: Judge John P. Hartigan, of the Rhode Island Federal District Court; Judge George C. Sweeney, of the Massachusetts Federal District Court; George H. Bingham, of New Hampshire, retired senior judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals; Judge John C. Mahoney, of Rhode Island, member of the Circuit Court; Judge Calvert Magruder, of Massachusetts, senior member of the Circuit Court; Judge Woodbury; and Judge Francis J. W. Ford, of the Massachusetts Federal District Court.

Minimum Pay Plan Opposed By Retailers

Continued from Page 1

minimum wage recommendations "more exorbitant and prohibitive" than those in the first proposed decree, which was rejected last year by the Minimum Wage Commission.

Part-Time Rates

The part-time rate he held to be abnormally high. The figures, he declared, would operate against many good employees who could not accept full-time work and would prevent many young workers from getting part-time employment and so serving their apprenticeship. He urged the part-time rate be set on a strictly pro-rata basis.

Advocates of the wage recommendations deferred the major presentation of their case until a second hearing at 8 o'clock tonight, when they planned to have a number of office workers on hand to testify. The only arguments supporting the recommendations at the morning session were made by Miss Olympia Minola, President of the local office workers' union of the American Federation of Labor, and by Mrs. Ann Prosten, president of a similar union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Miss Minola declared the lowest civil service wage for clerical workers to be $17.30 a week. She minimized the complaint of absence of a geographical differential by saying she had a sister living in a small Massachusetts town who found living costs on the same basis as in Boston.

Mrs. Prosten maintained that the part time rates were not excessive, that the wage recommendations were actually far from adequate, and that $16 did not represent the living needs of the office worker in even the smallest communities.

Judge Woodbury Takes Seat On Circuit Court of Appeals

Peter A. Woodbury, former justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, was today inducted as a member of the First Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States in Boston.

His induction as one of the trio of judges completes the re-facing of the Court, punctuating the end and beginning of an era, giving the New Deal a solid bench of jurists on a Court that less than two years ago was preeminently Republican.

Carries Weight

Senior Justice Calvert Magruder administered the oath of office to Judge Woodbury, following the reading of the commission by Arthur I. Charron, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

After donning his robe Judge Woodbury took his seat to the left of Judge Magruder, and for the first time in several years a full bench once more sat in the first Circuit Court.

The change of personnel, a change as emphatic as that in the United States Supreme Court, has taken place since June, 1939. Once begun, the transformation was swift, giving a Harvard Law School professor with less than a year's juridical experience the ranking of senior justice of one of the Nation's 10 appellate circuits.

Seniority in the present court carries considerably more weight than surrounded that office previously. The senior justice is administrative head for the area, which includes Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, and Puerto Rico. And under the reorganization of the Federal Courts, his authority is believed to extend over the District Courts in the Circuit.

The appointment of Prof. Calvert Magruder to the bench in 1939 reflected the influence that has moved many of the Administration's nominations to more than 50 per cent of the judiciary throughout the United States in the past four years. The advantage of having law school professors without any great amount of trial experience on the appellate court, primarily a court of theory, has roused frequent discussions in legal circles.

The other member of the Court is John C. Mahoney, bachelor and former District Court judge in Rhode Island.

The decisions of this Circuit Court have been held in varying degrees of esteem over the years. Its opinions have sounded in other courts with much of the swell and diminuendo of an organ recital. At times, and until recently, the Court has been notedly conservative, holding fast to precedent and tradition.

Waumbec Mills Case

The new Court has already carved itself a niche by its ruling in the Waumbec Mills case. There the Court ordered reinstatement of two men alleged refused employment because of union activity. In the opinion, restricting the employer's liberty to select and discharge employees where it interfered with self-organization, Judges Magruder and Mahoney, the two new members of the Court, concurred.

Judge John J. Peters of the Maine District Court, called by Judge Magruder to fill pro tem the then existing vacancy, dissented without stating his reasons.

Judge Woodbury, admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1927, was appointed Associate Justice of the New Hampshire Superior Court in 1932 by Gov. John G. Winant, recently appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James. In 1933, Governor Winant promoted Judge Woodbury to the Supreme Court. Now, a few days after his patron has been received by King George, Judge Woodbury is a member of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. His father served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy with Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt.

By a Staff Photographer

Attending Hearing at State House

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Minimum Wage Commission, and Mrs. Hattie H. Smith, Assistant State Commissioner of Labor at today's hearing on women's wages.

N. H. Judge Named

CONCORD, N. H., March 4 (AP)—Chief Justice Henri I. Burque of the Superior Court was nominated today by Gov. Robert O. Blood to the vacancy on the State Supreme Court.

Selection of Judge Burque was presented to the Executive Council and tabled for action until next week.

The Supreme Court vacancy was created by the resignation of Justice Peter Woodbury, of Bedford, to become a Federal Circuit Court Justice.

Audubon Society Lectures Opened

Especially known for his pictures of the courtship of the ruffed grouse, Cleveland P. Grant recently delivered the first of three 1941 Audubon Society lectures.

His vivid and at times highly amusing description of the migration of great snow geese from the Arctic to the Carolinas, where they drift to the ground like countless snowflakes, was followed by close-up shots of gannets on the tawny cliffs of Gaspé Peninsula.

Mr. Grant chucklingly gave his audience some slight idea of the difficulties of getting pictures of intimate family life among the ducks and familiar song-birds; and of the even greater difficulties encountered in obtaining satisfactory pictures of the prairie chicken and the ruffed grouse out-doing Beau Brummel himself in courting antics.

The other lectures are to follow. "Hunting with a Microphone and a Color Camera," to be given by Dr. Arthur A. Allen, is scheduled for March 8, and "Timberline," by Martin K. Bovey, slated for March 15.

Bark Rydberg Ballasted For Long Voyage

Sand ballast is being distributed about the holds of the Swedish four-masted bark Abraham Rydberg, today, as the square rigger rides at anchor on the flats off Governor's Island. In all, 1,000 tons of sand are being used in lieu of cargo, and the "trimming" or distribution to assure stability, is being pushed ahead to permit sailing by Thursday or Friday.

Provisions for nearly six months have been put aboard, the large supply being due to uncertainty of the windjammer making port in any given time. On the northward voyage, for instance, the vessel took 69 days to come from Santos to Boston. Southbound, the vessel may or may not take as long. The Rydberg is going to Santos for another cargo of cotton seed meal for Boston and Portland, Maine.

Food and supplies of about every description were put aboard the vessel, including two tons of potatoes, three tons of bread flour (the crew of the Rydberg seldom eat pastry) a ton of onions, six cases of fresh eggs which are being put down in waterglass, canned reindeer meat, milk, and countless other items. The Jason Supply Company, who supplied the provisions, searched far and wide for some of the items.

Four live pigs and a dozen live chickens were put aboard, besides such items as 1,700 fathom of rope, 1,200 yards of canvas, two and a half tons of paint, 20 tons of coal, and other supplies. During the long voyages, Capt. Oscar Malmberg cuts out of new canvas the square sails and the sail maker does the rest, with aid of the cadets who help sew sails.

Nazis Answer Messages In Radio Program Tonight

The first German shortwave program in answer to the thousands of messages sent from the United States recently is scheduled for tonight at 8:15 p. m., on the news radiocast program. This program will be radiocast over DJB, 15.2-meg.; DJD, 11.77meg.; DXB, 9.61-meg., and DJC, 6.02meg.

By a Staff Photographer

Bradford Washburn Returns to His Desk

Director of Museum of Natural History in Boston checks over route that carried him through interior of American outpost.

Repeal or Investigation Of Beano Is Demanded

Legalized beano in Massachusetts has become a "blacker racket" than any lottery game, Representative Perlie Dyar Chase (R) of Boston, declared today, as he urged passage of his bill for a special commission to investigate the operation of beano.

Appearing before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs, Representative Chase said that although he favored immediate repeal of legalized beano, he favored the investigation if repeal legislation is not adopted.

Representative Chase was one of several members of the Legislature who attacked the operation of beano in Massachusetts at the hearing.

The Boston Legislator stated that beano games are supposed to be operated for charitable purposes, but that flim-flam charities have been set up, in many cases, by those in charge.

He told the Committee that he could not understand how district attorneys could ignore the law that beano be operated for charity.

Representative Lawrence H. Davis, (R) of Everett, favoring his bill to repeal beano, said the only way to eliminate the racket in beano was to repeal the beano law.

Representative Lawrence P. McHugh (D) of Boston and Representative Enrico Cappucci (D) of Boston also favored repeal.

George W. Roberts of Boston, former Republican Representative and City Councilor, charged that one beano establishment in Boston formerly took in $1,000 a day with only $15 going to charity. He proposed that the Attorney General be given supervision of beano. He told Committee members that beano is a $50,000 business. (Beano has been barred in Boston by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.)

Opposition to the anti-beano legislation came principally from the western part of Massachusetts. Representative Lawrence Law (R) of Holyoke, representing the Immaculate Conception Church (Roman Catholic), the Knights of Columbus, and the United Textile Workers of America, said these were opopsed to repeal. He presented letters from the Church and the Knights of Columbus against repeal Several other legislators were recorded in opposition to the repeal bill.

Farmers Open Mass Attack On the Co-operative Tax Bill

More than 300 farmers, poultry growers, dairymen and representatives of consumer groups stormed the State House today to oppose legislation which would levy a special tax on co-operatives in Massachusetts.

The rush of farm and consumer representatives from every corner of the State to oppose the bill was momentarily offset when the hearing opened as Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, asserted his measure would not affect more than half the co-operatives now doing business.

The delegates, however, rapidly re-established their position to uniformly oppose the Long measure which, the Tax Commissioner said, while raising $250,000 in taxes annually, is aimed primarily at large, out-of-State co-operatives in the Commonwealth.

Taxed Capacity

The crowd which came to oppose the Long bill was approximately double the capacity of one of the largest hearing rooms at the State House and the long list of speakers against the measure indicated that the Taxation Committee, hearing the bill, would be forced to put over to another day other bills on today's calendar.

More than 300 Legislators recorded themselves in opposition.

Jonathan Davis, of Stirling, a fruit grower and member of numerous co-operatives, led the opposition to the bill which would place an excise tax of one half of one per cent on the gross receipts of co-operatives.

Such a tax, he told the committee, is "neither fair nor equitable."

Herbert F. Cook, president of the Springfield Co-operative Egg Auction, composed of 600 members, charged the excise tax proposed by Mr. Long would be a direct tax on the farmer-producer or "class legislation." He claimed the farmer is the highest taxed individual in the State.

Increase Costs

Arthur D. Benson, representing the New England Cranberry Sales Company, a nonprofit co-operative, said the proposed tax would increase his organization's cost of business by 25 per cent. He said the 298 cranberry growers from Barnstable, Bristol and Plymouth counties produce 65 per cent of the cranberries grown in the Commonwealth.

George Fuller of Deerfield, representing the Greenfield Farmers' Exchange Co-operative Dairy, said his organization's tax would be jumped from $157 to $815 under the long bill and that of the United Dairy System, another co-operative, would be increased from $398 to $3,241.

Commissioner Long explained that 150 of the 300 co-operatives in the State would not be affected by his bill. "They conduct a purely co-operative business to distribute the product of the brains and hands of their members." Of the remainder, he added, 75 are using the co-operative device for individual enrichment.

Of the 75 profit making co-operatives, he said, approximately 40 are large concerns.

"All business organizations competing in a field should be treated on the same basis for tax purposes," Mr. Long maintained. "No device created to help the poor and unfortunate should be used to enrich one group at the expense of another group not organized."

Mr. Long added that if his excise tax measure is not adopted the Legislature should pass a permissive bill to allow local communities to tax co-operatives on their personal property.

Alaska Likened to Gibraltar As Stronghold by Washburn

Back from an extensive tour of Alaska, Bradford Washburn, Director of the New England Museum of Natural History, today described that North American outpost as a veritable Gibraltar, practically impregnable against any form of modernized warfare, mechanized or otherwise.

The energetic Museum head flouted the idea that Alaska in the event of invasion would prove "another Norway" susceptible to attack from the air, declaring that it would be a gigantic undertaking for any foreign power to land troops there by air, land, or sea.

"And once any nation succeeded in landing troops, its troubles would only have begun. I cannot overestimate the task involved in maintaining a foreign invader in Alaska with its icy winter climate, its heavy precipitation of rain in the summer, its inaccessible landing terrain and unnavigable rivers."

A Difficult Terrain

Being as far north as Siberia with a climate that drops far below zero, he said, Alaska presents not only a difficult terrain, but its varied climatic and topographical conditions, the Director pointed out, require an equally varied amount of equipment for troops, mechanized units or air divisions.

Mr. Washburn further minimized reports of Alaska's vulnerability and of its possible utilization as a landing place for foreign invasion of the Western Hemisphere by saying that the "Army is doing a marvelous job in establishing Alaska as a jumping off place for our own air units, in the event of foreign aggression."

He said that three naval and three army bases had been located in the Territory within the last year, that specialized training was being given to military units to make full use of the region as an operating base. Mr. Washburn's knowledge of Alaska, obtained from several exploration trips into the interior, convinced him that even a small but well-equipped army, could stand off an "all out" attack from foreign shores.

Emergency Fields Needed

Flying conditions are so poor in the territory, he continued, that intermediate landing fields must be strung between main stations for emergency landings.

Elaborating upon statements made to The Christian Science Monitor a week ago, Mr. Washburn referred to a new "pay-as-you-go" policy to be put into effect in the Museum this summer as the only possible way to keep the Bostonian landmark in operation. Up to now, he said, the hope of obtaining funds from the City had encouraged the expectation of having a new library. With that possibility now fading, he concluded, the Museum must retrench or be lost to the people.

Defense Plays Role in Bay State Town Elections

Citizens of many Massachusetts towns were scanning today results of yesterday's town meetings and elections.

In the general store, at the corner soda fountain, along Main Street, the second act of one of democracy's great traditions was taking place. People were exercising their right to talk over results.

In towns that held elections the vote generally was smaller than in past years but there were exceptions. In Ashland 1,177 of the town's 1,550 voters turned out.

National defense found place in this year's discussions as in Northboro, where voters signed cards offering their services and listing their capabilities for activity in a national emergency.

However, town affairs provided enough fireworks for the average person, such as in Canton where voters sidetracked for the fifth time a proposal to adopt a town manager form of government. And at Westport, Ralph E. Gifford, candidate for selectman was "certified" as a resident of the town over protests even though he lives just over the line in Dartmouth.

Reports from many of the towns which held elections yesterday follow:

Abington

Consideration of the 26 articles on the town meeting warrant was completed and $300,000 appropriated for the coming year. This will bring a tax rate of $42.60, slightly higher than last year.

Civil Service rating was voted for Chief of Police Thomas Lynch and the entire Police Force. One large cut in expenditures was that made in the appropriation for WPA projects—from $29,000 in 1940 to $8500 for the ensuing year.

Amesbury

The tax rate for 1941 was boosted about $2.40, to $41 per $1,000 when voters voted for an appropriations of $529,314.63 officials estimated. Turned down were articles calling for extension of the water and sewer systems and a request of the Fire Department for two more permanent men. Samuel R. Bailey was moderator.

Arlington

Willard A. Wallace, Chairman of the Board of Public Works, was re-elected for a three-yeqar term in the annual town election, defeating Edward T. Ryan, former member, 2,706 to 1,836. In the only other contest on the ballot, Daniel M. Daley, veteran tree warden, was re-elected in his "sticker" campaign against Frank Wunderlich, also a sticker candidate, 1,123 to 621.

Unopposed on the ballot were Harold M. Esterbrook, Selectman for a third term; William F. Davis, Jr., Moderator; David A. Wilcox, Assessor, three years; John P. Morine, M. Norcross Stratton and Michael A. Fredo, School Committee, three years; Francis Keefe and Mrs. Saran R. Vaughan, Library Trustees, three years; Ernest R. Brooks, Board of Health, three years; Nils G. Anderson, Park Commissioned, three years; Frederick W. Hill, Cemetery Commission, three years; Arthur J. Wellington, Trustee of Pratt Fund for five years, and Edward H. Kittredge, Commissioner of Sinking Fund for three years.

The annual town meeting for consideration of appropriations will be held Wednesday night.

Bedford

A pair of upsets in which two incumbents were defeated for re-election marked the annual election here, as 691 voters, better than half the total registration, went to the polls.

Louis Pfeiffer, former State Represenative, furnished one of the surprises by defeating Herbert L. Clark, the incumbent, for the office of Selectman, 320 to 260. A third candidate, Frederic A. Jenks, polled 92 votes.

The second upset occurred when Numon P. Hanson, seeking re-election as Road Commissioner, was beaten by Albert Bieren. The vote was 328 for Mr. Bieren and 205 for Mr. Hanson. Albert Clifford ran third with 109 votes.

Belmont

Albert F. Smith and Irving C. Whittemore were re-elected to the School Committee here defeating John C. Ferguson. The count was Mr. Smith 2,417; Mr. Whittemore 1,641; Mr. Ferguson 1,512.

The other contest was for constable, five running for the four places and four sought re-election. Three were re-elected: Harry A. Carey, 2,106 votes; Ward P. Snow, 1,831, and Percival J. Haag, 2,292. The fourth who placed was John J. Durham Jr., with 2,288 votes, running for the first time and defeating Robert C. True, 1,608, who was seeking re-election.

Others running for office had no opposition for re-election. They were:

Damon E. Hall, Moderator; Gilmore C. Dickey, Selectman; Joseph G. Lane, Assessor; Arthur E. Hough, Town Clerk; Dr. Frank J. Fleming, Board of Health; William L. Stoddard and Katherine W. Atkins, Library Trustees; William R. Tompson, Tree Warden; Leon A. Small, Burial Ground Commissioner; Sidney L. Simonds, Sinking Fund Commissioner, three years, and Edward B. Frye, Sinking Fund Commissioner, two years.

Braintree

Mrs. Sophie G. Blunt defeated C. Earle Bestick in a School Committee contest that featured this town's annual election. The vote was Howard B. Blewett, 1294; Mrs. Blunt, 975, and Mr. Bestick, 943. Two were elected.

Only 2,281 votes out of a registration 10,113 were cast, an unusually light vote.

Other results were Willard F. Rogers, Moderator; Ernest C. Woodsum, Town Clerk; John W. Halding, Treasurer; George H. Gerrior, Jr., Tax Collector; Henry D. Higgins, Selectman; Fred Austerberry, Assessor; George A. Walker, Water Commissioner; F. Leroy Foster, Planning Board; Norman P. Potter, Municipal Light Board; Dwight A. Chandler, Sewer Commissioner.

Canton

This Town, for the fifth time in 21 years, rejected the town manager form of government by referendum in the annual election, The proposal found its way onto the ballot first in 1920 and reappeared in 1923, 1925, and 1926.

Officers elected were:

Selectmen, Francis J. Carroll (D), Albert J. Dahlke (R), and Richard H. Henley (D); Town Clerk, Daniel J. Flood; Town Treasurer, Harold B. Capen; Board of Public Welfare, Richard H. Henley (D); Assessor, Edward W. Murphy (D); Board of Health, for three years, George R. Allen (R); Highway Surveyor, Martin J. Walsh; School Committee, Frank W. Briggs (R), Edward A. Howard (R), Russell W. Lowry (R); Water Commissioner, for three years, John J. Lynch; Tree Warden, William H. Gallivan; Trustees of the Public Library, John P. Chase, Joseph P. Draper, Dorothy D. Grover.

The annual Town Meeting will take place March 10.

Concord

A building zone restriction article offered at the annual town meeting was voted together with nearly $500,000 in warrant appropriations.

A new field house for the West Concord playground was voted with an allowance of $3,500, and it was decided to replace the Pine Street bridge at a cost of $10,000. Appropriations follow:

Schools, $146,770; Fire Department, $34,371; health, $3,275; street lights, $9800; Police, $25,965; new roads, $17,850; Library $11,080; Poor Department $25,000.

Special appropriations of more than $1,000: Ambulance $2,000; old age, $18,000; Pine Street bridge, $16,000; snow removal, $8,000.

Danvers

There were only three contests in the Town election here. In the contest for Moderator, William R. Lynch polled 1,535 votes, defeating John C. Sawyer, 434 votes, and T. Frank Cyrrell, Jr., 948.

In the Board of Selectmen contest winners were Everett D. Bacheller, 1,803; Andrew G. Hammond, 1,847; and J. Ellison Morse, Jr., 1,726, re-elected. They were opposed by Elias J. Mackey, 1,303, and George H. Williams, 1,183.

The third contest was for School Committee. Thomas H. McManara was re-elected by a vote of 1,732, being opposed by Harold B. Wheeler, who got 1,062 votes.

Dedham

Thomas Lily polled 3,140 votes to be re-elected to Board of Selectmen in yesterday's election. He led all other candidates in the contest.

Others elected to the Board were John J. Smith, 2,378 votes, and Vernon B. Hitchings, 2,496 votes.

In the School Committee contest Fred W. Bailey with 2,720 votes and Edward V. Hickey with 2,570 votes were winners.

Dover

E. J. Comiskey was elected to the Board of Selectmen over the present officeholder, Chester Dowd, 256 to 206, at the Town's annual election. William Smith and C. C. Cabot were returned to office with 417 and 410 votes, respectively. Mr. Smith ran on nomination papers after having been defeated by Mr. Comiskey at the caucus meeting.

In the office for Tax Assessor, Fred Roach edged out Chester Heinlein, 285 to 282. It is expected a recount of this vote will be asked.

Framingham

Former Representative J. Walton Tuttle was elected to the Board of Selectmen, 3,359 to 3,285, over his Democratic opponent, William J. Keaney. Francis H. Twombly, Republican, defeated Irving P. Rocheford, Democrat, for the Board of Public Works, 3,335 to 3,236, and Albert B. Casali, Democrat, was re-elected Tree Warden over Gordon L. Scotland, Republican, 3,964 to 2,456. All other offices were uncontested.

Hull

An act placing the office of Supervisor of the Dental Clinic under Civil Service was defeated by 750 votes at the town meeting. Voters accepted an act placing the Municipal Light Department under Civil Service regulations. Total vote cast was 1,545 out of 1,900 registered voters.

Representative John Q. Knowles was re-elected Moderator. John G. Clark was re-elected Selectman and Andrew F. Pope, Clerk. Others selected:

Charles S. McDowell, Assessor; Roy H. Fuller, School Committee; John D. Beal, Board of Health; Eugene C. Stevens, Municipal Light Board; John F. Spring, Park Commission; Frank P. Richardson and Ralph S. Place, Board of Public Welfare; E. Maud Mitchell, Library Trustee; John G. Glawson, Tree Warden; Frederick E. Cox, Leonard I. Damon and William P. Richardson, Playground Commission.

Ipswich

For the fourth successive year this Town's municipal light and water plant turned back about $11,000 into the Town Treasury to reduce the tax rate, a profit made possible despite low electricity rates.

The Town's meeting was one of the smallest in many years, only 311 voters attending. All the articles in the Town Warrant except two were acted upon.

Mapor appropriations were: Schools, $100,610; Fire Department, $13,000; highways, $22,900; police, $14,145; debt, $17,700; Public welfare, $32,100; old-age assistance, $24,000.

Lexington

Two contests marked the annual Town election as a light vote was cast.

In the first battle, William G. Potter and A. Edward Rowse were re-elected Selectmen, defeating Matthew Stevenson, the only other candidate. Mr. Potter polled 1193 votes; Mr. Rowse, 1,154, and Mr. Stevenson, 744.

John C. Russell and Edward C. Maguire were re-elected Constables for one year, the former topping the ticket with 1,341 votes and the latter receiving 1,292. Alfred Kargaard had 411 votes.

Others elected were Robert H. Holt, Moderator; James J. Carroll, Clerk and Treasurer; William S. Beammon, Tax Collector; Randall B. Houghton, School Committee; Lester F. Ellis and Fred C. Newhall, Planning Board.

Lincoln

Approximately $128,000 was appropriated, sustaining the Finance Committee's recommendations. The meeting further voted $10,000 from the Town's free cash to help reduce the tax rate, which the finance group stated should be lower than last year's rate of $27.

The Police Department appropriation was increased $300 to $2,350 to provide for the installation of a two-way radio in the police car. It was voted not to increase the size of the Finance Committee from three to nine members, and the meeting also frowned on districting the Town, and have one Selectman chosen from each district. For the celebration of the Fourth of July $300 was voted and $4,000 was voted for the construction of two tennis courts on the ball field.

Appropriations voted follow: Schools, $43,545; highway and bridges, $19,365; street lights, $4,200; Town Hall, $3,920; salaries, $5,100; old-age assistance, $6,780; aid to dependent children, $3,250; payment of Town bonds, $5,000; Fire Department, $2,350.

Lynnfield

The following were elected in the annual town election:

Joseph F. Smith, Moderator; Harry Higgins, Town Clerk; William W. Grace, Treasurer; Clifford W. Ham, Tax Collector; Joseph F. Smith, George W. Peavey and Everett Webster, Selectmen; Everett Richards, Assessor; Edward Averill and Walter DeWile, School Committee; Lyman Twiss, Tree Warden; Lewis B. Tuck, Frank W. Perron, Ernest T. Lane, Edward S. Averill and John Gibbons, Planning Board; Benjamin Skinner, Cemetery Commissioner and William W. Grace, Library Trustee.

Marblehead

An article in the annual town meeting warrant for the creation of a commission on refuse disposal to co-operate with the Board of Health was turned down at the first session last night. Only 16 of the 94 articles were covered.

The question of refuse disposal, pressing because of a lack of dumping space, probably will be taken from the table and discussed tonight. It is expected that the meeting will be drawn out all week. At last night's session $226,788 was appropriated.

Marshfield

At the appropriation meeting it was voted to expend $15,000 for the dredging of South River channel, $3,000 for a new ambulance, and $5,000 for a new fire truck.

Other appropriations:

Schools, $54,000; highways, $28,000; hydrant and water service, $36,640; reduction town debt, $45,000; welfare, $17,000; old-age assistance, $21,000; Police Department, $10,450; gypsy moth work, $6,000; new roads, $6,000; Fire Department, $8,800; street lights, $5,700; Library, $3,400; Tree Warden, $3,200; snow, $6,500; insurance, $4,200; soldiers' benefits, $1,000.

Natick

Patrick J. Coan Jr., reversed last year's result by defeating Robert D. Morgan, 2,584 votes to 1,581, to gain a seat on the Board of Public Welfare in the Town election. Harold D. Grant was elected to the Board of Public Works over Jerry T. Torti. Officers elected:

Martin T. Hall, Moderator; James H. Fleming, Town Clerk; Walter D. Leavitt, Treasurer; John J. Ahern, Tax Collector; C. Ray Bennett, Patrick E. O'Connor, George H. Heinlein, Selectmen; Jesse E. Wight, Tree Warden; William H. Greenleaf, Assessor; James C. Fair, Leonard H. Foley, School Committee; Dr. James Vance, Board of Health; Ralph Sweetland, Hospital Trustee; Harold D. Grant, Board of Public Works; Henri Prunaret, Planning Board; Patrick J. Coan Jr., Board of Public Welfare; Alfonso Grassi, Park Commissioner; Andrew B. Goodspeed, Sinking Fund Commissioner.

North Reading

The following officers were elected in the annual Town elections:

Charles V. Statuti, Moderator; William J. Sullivan, Town Clerk; Edward J. Leary, Carlton B. McIntire and Herbert E. Moaher, Selectmen; Lyman E. Abbott, Assessor; Louis M. Gowing, Treasurer and Collector of Taxes; Thomas Croswell and E. Hudson Rodgers, Constables; Edward D. Parker, School Committee; Elmer R. Jones, Water Commissioner; Edward D. Parker, Cemetery Commissioner; Charles F. Burditt, Richard J. Fawcett and Mrs. Alice G. Watson, Board of Public Welfare; Horace H. Jones, Tree Warden; George E. Loud, E. Hudson Rodgers and Clarence E. Wedge, Fence Viewers; Elizabeth A. Batchelder and Edward D. Parker, Trustees of Public Library, and Arthur G. Eaton, Trustee of Trust Funds.

Reading

The following town officers were elected here in the annual elections:

Charles P. Howard, Moderator; Norman P. Charles, Town Clerk; Herbert K. Miller, Selectman; Charles E. Wilkinson, Welfare Board for three years; Joseph D. Knight, Welfare Board for one year; Harold B. Currell, Assessor; Preston F. Nichols, Treasurer; Mrs. Grace V. Viall, Tax Collector; Edward Teer, Board of Public Works for three years; Gilbert M. Lothrop, Board of Public Works for one year; Maurice H. Donegan, Tree Warden; Leon G. Benz and J. Winthrop Sial, Constables; Henry J. Johnson, Municipal Light Board; Robert B. Shepardson, Board of Health; Irving C. Austin and Bernard R. Maxwell, School Committee; A. Imrie Dixon and Mrs. Isabelle G. Hedges, Trustees of Public Library; W. Fletcher Twombly and Clarence C. White, Trustees of Cemetery, and Philip R. White and Sherburne J. Watts, Planning Board.

Rockland

The Rockland town meeting completed 23 of 43 articles on the Town Warrant and appropriated approximately $420,000. Magorisk L. Walls was chosen Moderator. Appropriations included $27,758 for general government; $25,533 for protection of persons and property; $14,021 for health and sanitation; $25,101, highway maintenance; $127,860, charities, old-age assistance and soldiers' benefits; $118,600, schools and library; $3,300, interest on maturing debt; $6,688, recreation and unclassified purposes.

The adoption of the stamp plan for surplus commodities was voted. The meeting also voted to purchase a new triple pump combination fire truck to cost $6,500. The sum of $20,000 was appropriated for W. P. A. projects.

The remainder of the articles will be considered March 10 following the election of Town officers.

Rockport

After debating the request of the Historical Society to lease a building, constituting a part of T Wharf, for more than two hours at the Town meeting it was decided by a vote of 166 to 68 to postpone the discussion until a later date.

The meeting, at which there were only 260 present, made appropriations, amounting to $218,941, as follows:

School, $51,100; highways and bridges, $13,935; Fire Department; $5,646; health, $2,640; street lights, $6,430; water extension, $25,200; Police, $11,280; soldiers' relief, $1,800; public welfare, $26,800; old age asistance, $26,500; Selectmen, $2,625, Treasurer, $5,030; Clerk, $1,250.

Saugus

John J. Mullen, for nine years a member of the Board of Assessors, was defeated for re-election by Albion B. Rice, 2,296 to 1,410, in the only contest on the ballot.

An article calling for consideration of a Town electric light plant was defeated, 1,988 to 1,469. Unopposed candidates elected:

George H. Quamby, Harold P. Rice and Edward Gibbs, Jr., Selectmen; Herbert Mason, Moderator; George McCarrier, School Committee; Edward F. Batchelder, Tree Warden; George H. Quamby, Sewer Commissioner; Ernest A. Hatch, Board of Public Welfare; James A. Clark, Board of Health; Charles Sellick, Constable; William E. Ludden, Cemetery Committee; Edward J. Amery, Charles W. Chesley and Edwin M. Holmes, Playground Commission; Frank A. Green, Planning Board; Taylor A. Perkins and Clarence Whittredge, Library Trustees.

Sharon

The biggest upset in the annual town election was the defeat of Fred White for Tree Warden. Mr. White has served for 25 consecutive years. George S. Hart of Pond Street won by 15 votes. The Town meeting will be held March 10. Officers elected:

Ralph L. Whitcomb, Moderator; Winthrop W. Capen, Town Clerk; Mrs. Orinda P. Lyttle, Treasurer; Robert A. Clark, Tax Collector; John R. Gillespie, Selectman; Albert W. Curtis, Assessor; Edward A. Post, School Committee; Dr. Bernard P. Bronan, Board of Health; Malcolm J. Quimby, Water Commissioner (three years); Ralph L. Pollard, Water Commissioner (two years); Martin Glastetter, Highway Surveyor; Carol A. Farwell, Ralph B. Heavens, Planning Board; John R. Gillispie, Public Welfare; Edith Brownlee and William L. Hall, Public Library Trustees.

Stoneham

Stoneham voters elected a father and son and returned their entire incumbent Board of Selectmen to office when Frank A. Schneider, Harry R. Dockham, and Charles Gibbons, defeated William G. Desmond, former member, John E. Finnegan, and Donald F. Glynn.

Arthur D. Kenney, running on stickers for re-election as Assessor, polled 1,008 votes to defeat Charles A. Owne, former Town Clerk, and Warren Mirick. In the only other contest George E. MacNeil Sr. defeated Malcolm R. Dean for School Committee, 1,327 to 177.

Topsfield

An appropriation of $18,000 for a new fire station and town garage featured the annual town meeting yesterday. The money was voted after a spirited debate.

The Town also voted to appropriate $500 to be spent by a committee formed to protest, in conjunction with neighboring towns, the proposed abandonment of the Newburyport branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad. A hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commision opens March 6 at Haverhill.

The total appropriation was $106,316, an increase of $20,500 over last year. Polls will be open for the Town election today from 6:30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Wakefield

The entire Board of Selectmen, William G. Dill, V. Richard Fazio, Orrin J. Hale, Robert H. Adams and William R. Lindsay, was re-elected.

Out of a field of seven candidates, George H. Stout was elected Assessor.

James A. Fox, was re-elected to the School Committee, Paul A. Saunders was chosen as a new member. They competed with five other candidates.

William B. Stantial was re-elected to the Water and Sewer Board. Peter Y. Myhre was named to the Board of Public Welfare. Re-elected as Park and Cemetery Commissioners were John P. Stringer, George W. Abbott and John MacGillivray.

Watertown

Recounts loomed in Watertown's election held yesterday following one of the closest contests of the day in which approximately 11,000 voters participated.

In the chief contest Chester A. Parker (R), assistant treasurer of a local bank and a new figure on the political horizon, defeated the Democratic incumbent, Charles T. Colligan, who was seeking a third term, giving the Republicans a 3- to 2-majority on the Board.

Only one woman was elected to office. Helen F. Regan, Democrat, retained her position on the School Committee. She was the winner with another Democrat, Robert J. Plunkett. The term is for three years.

It was a bad year for office holders who sought re-election. Only four incumbents managed to hold their jobs.

The total vote:

Selectmen—Parker, 5745; Colligan, 5006. Moderator—John M. Russell, Dem., 5793, Joseph F. Meagher, Rep., 4823.

Board of Assessors—Joseph J. Vahey, Dem., 5535; George E. LeFavor, Rep., 5128.

School Committee—Robert J. Plunkett, Dem., 5236; Helen F. Reagan, Dem., 5425; Kenneth H. Erskine, Rep., 4983; Avery A. Morton, Rep., 4972 (two highest winners).

Library Trustees—Charles T. Burke, Dem., 5518; Frank W. Wright, Rep., 5040; Vincent J. Drosdick, Dem., 4808; Grace T. Jones, Rep., 5018 (two highest winners).

Board of Health—Dr. Richard J. Plunkett, Dem., 5369; Kenneth M. Kasanjian, Rep., 4834.

Park Commission—Wayne E. Eaton, Rep., 5297; Joseph P. McManus, Dem., 5152.

Water Commission—John W. Barrett, Dem., 5410; Douglas Hackett, Rep., 5078.

Planning Board—William H. Holmes, Dem., 5322; Kenneth S. Newell, Rep., 5313; Felix A. Leonard, Dem., 5147, and John M. Sjostedt, Rep., 4445 (two highest winners).

Weymouth

A better-equipped Police Department was made possible by the action of the Town meeting in voting $90,651 for the Police Department, providing for the appointment of three new officers, installation of two-way police radio and the purchase of another cruising car.

The Town meeting appropriated a total of $1,451,529, covering the items in Article 1 of the warrant, taking in almost 90 per cent of the proposed expenditures. The municipal airport will be acted on at the next session March 5.

Wellesley

The re-election of John T. Ryan for a 32d one-year term as Town Clerk featured yesterday's election. Although there were contests for all town meeting memberships, only 1,264 votes were cast. Officers elected:

Goldman Edmunds, Moderator; John T. Ryan, Town Clerk; Harold C. Wiswall, Selectman; Arthur K. Wells, Treasurer and Tax Collector; William H. Gleason, Assessor; Howard T. Bolles, Tree Warden; Frederic A. Stanwood, Board of Health; Elizabeth B. Hopkins, School Committee; Katherine D. White, Library Trustee; Charles P. Curtis, Jr., Park Commissioner; William E. Stanwood, Water, Sewer and Light Commissioner; Beatrice W. Emerson, Planning Board.

Wenham

Only two contests featured the election at annual Town meeting. Joseph F. Lynch was re-elected Surveyor of Highways, defeating Raymond K. Tarr, 257 to 205. Nellie A. Lodge was re-elected and Mrs. Nora Alyward was elected to the Library Board, defeating Mrs. Henry O. Phippen, Jr.

The annual budget of $79,692.18 was passed, $3,500 less than last year. The principal appropriations included:

Schools, $28,800; highways, $11,000; public welfare, $83,500; old-age assistance, $6,500; Fire Department, $2,170; Police Department, $700; street lighting, $4,590; WPA, $3,000; interest, $40.

Winchester

The victory of Patrick T. Foley over incumbent J. Waldo Bond and two others in the contest for Assesor highlighted a quiet Town Election.

Foley, a plumber received 1,556 votes, for a margin of 188 over Mr. Bond, attorney, who was appointed last October to succeed the late Frank L. Inman.

Robert F. Lybeck easily won re-election to the School Committee and Leo F. Garvey topped Gilbert H. Tanley by 67 votes for the second position. William J. Speers, Jr. and James A. Cullen were elected Selectmen in a close contest to replace two retiring members. The results:

Winthrop

Timothy J. Mahaney was defeated in the Selectmen contest in the annual town meeting here Thomas E. Key, Arthur F. Verney and Ross F. Batchelder winning the three places. Mr. Mahaney was up for re-election.

Robert E. Kirby was chosen Park Commissioner. Others elected:

John F. White Jr., Moderator; Donald McLeod, Town Clerk; George W. Downey, Treasurer; Charles J. Nelson, Tax Collector; John W. Fielding Assessor; J. Merton Esdale, Franklin Dell, School Committee; Arthur C. Murray, Board of Health; John J. Murray, Water Commissioner; Robert J. Burrs, Planning Board; Arthur W. Gibbs, Cemetery Committee; A. Burton Demille, Frank C. Gorman, Library Committee.

Legislative Hearings Set for Tomorrow

The more important Massachusetts legislative committee hearings tomorrow at the State House include:

Civil Service (Room 480, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to extend civil service preference to persons completing selective service training and to place under civil service county employees who on Dec. 31, 1941, have been employed in a county for six months.

Constitutional Law (Room 431, 10:30 a. m.): Bill to change Labor Day from first to third Monday in September.

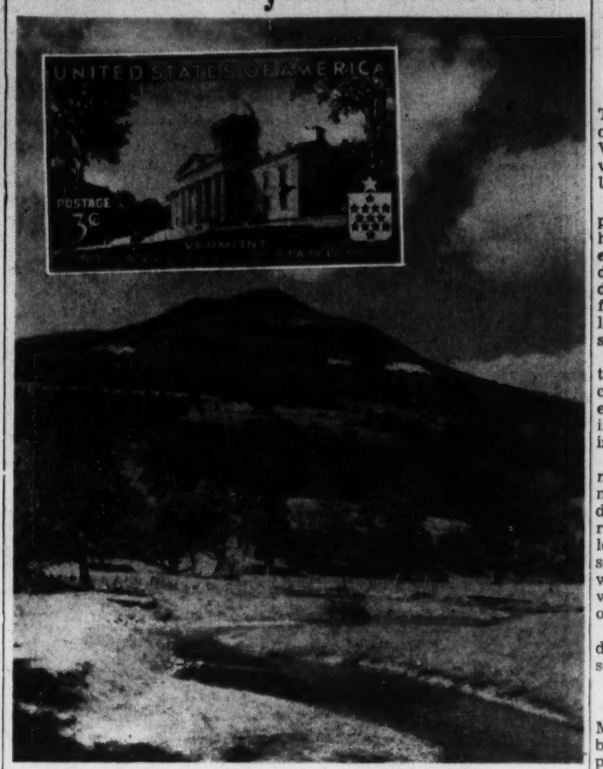
Metropolitan Affairs (Room 370, 10:30 a. m.): Proposal for $15,000,000 sewage pollution elimination program for Boston Harbor.

Public Welfare (Room 448, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to tighten pardon and parole procedure as recommended by the special commission which investigated pardons and paroles; proposal for a special commission to study cost of crime in Massachusetts and methods of standardizing jails and houses of correction.

Towns (Room 435, 10:30 a. m.): Measure to allow towns to adopt the town manager form of government.

Conservation (Room 443, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to name the Chickadee as the State bird and the American Elm as the State tree, to encourage rehabilitation of Massachusetts forests devastated by the 1938 hurricane.

Vermont 'Rejoins' the Union



State Celebration Is State-wide

It was 150 years ago today that Vermont joined the Union and in commemoration of the event the United States Post Office issued a special stamp today (inset), the first one issued being sent to President Roosevelt. Throughout the day, which was town meeting day in Vermont as well, the rolling hills looked down on special festivities as Vermonters celebrated their 150 years of liberty.

Vermont in Sesqui-Centennial Rededicates Itself to Liberty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 4—The peal of bells echoed throughout the Green Mountains today as Vermont celebrated its 50th anniversary of its admittance to the Union, 150 years of liberty.

Throughout the State townspeople and rural folk gathered at town halls and schoolhouses to hail the event which Gov. William H. Wills described as an occasion "to rededicate ourselves to spare no effort to bolster the bulwarks of liberty, both at home and overseas."

Today being town-meeting day, traditional for Vermont, many communities took occasion to reenact scenes of the first town meetings. Every town meeting signalized the event in some fashion.

Women in calico dresses and men in stove-pipe hats rode to meetings on ox-sleds or horse-drawn sleighs just to add nostalgic realism. The small towns took the lead in the observance, staging square dances, shooting off fireworks and passing resolutions whose theme was summed up by one Green Mountaineer as:

"We're standing by the old freedom and unity that we've preserved 150 years!"

Pageants Held

But larger communities like Montpelier, Bennington, Brattleboro and St. Johnsbury held pageants depicting flashes of Vermont's history such as the saga of Ethan Allen, whose Green Mountain Boys chased the New Yorkers off the western lands in the wild days before the Revolution.

As a part of the celebration a special commemorative stamp was placed on sale here in the capital, the first stamp sold being sent to President Roosevelt, franking a letter containing a personal message from the Governor.

Bells tolled at Rutland during a half-hour parade, and a flag was raised bearing 13 stripes and 14 stars, symbolizing Vermont as the 14th State of the Union.

At Windsor, the "birthplace of Vermont," a marker was dedicated at the one-time tavern in which the State's first Constitution was adopted July 8, 1777.

Folks everywhere sang or hummed a new Vermont hymn called "Jubilee," while the State's motto—"Freedom and Unity"—underlined speeches.

Montpelier prepared to re-enact its "town meeing of 1791" at a community gathering in City Hall tonight. A chorus of 75 voices will sing old and new Vermont songs including the new Sesquicentennial hymn written by Judge Wendell P. Stafford, of Washington, D. C., a native Vermonter.

The General Assembly, meanwhile, recessed until Wednesday. Plans are being made to re-enact events of some important early sessions of that body at a later date before adjournment.

Vermont declared its own independence on Jan. 15, 1777, and although it fought side by side with the other Colonies during the Revolutionary War, it was virtually an independent republic until it became the 14th of the United States on March 4, 1791. Its own Constitution was adopted at Windsor in July, 1777, and contained the first non-slavery clause in the Nation. Before joining the Union it had set up its own post office department, fixed its own system of weights and measures and established a minor coinage.

Letter to President

Governor Wills' letter to the President was as follows:

"Today, throughout Vermont, the citizens of this State are gathered to counsel with one another; it is town-meeting day.

"This year, however, March 4th has more than the usual significance since it marks the 150th anniversary of Vermont's entry into the Union.

"As the Governor of Vermont, I am proud to be able to assure you, the President of the United States of America, that here in our Green Mountains is to be found a people than whom there is none more appreciative of their birthright, none more devoted to the bedrock principles of our republican form of government.

"Vermont's motto, 'Freedom and Unity,' serves as a constant reminder to all of the duty we plain citizens owe to our fellowman and to the government we have devised and erected to serve our need.

"Today, with 'freedom' under assault throughout the world, with 'unity' the ever-present need at home, we Vermonters are re-dedicating ourselves to the tasks so magnificently originated by our forbears.

"In these perilous times, we are deeply, stirringly convinced that we should spare no effort to bolster the bulwarks of liberty, both at home and overseas."

In a personal word to the President, the Governor said the Montpelier postmaster "has assured me that this letter will be the first to be dispatched from his office bearing the new sesquicentennial stamp."

Women Solons Plan to Carry Their Fight for Jury Service

Massachusetts' four women legislators were poised today to continue their fight in the House of Representatives to force through a measure allowing women to serve on Bay State juries, following their success yesterday in overturning an adverse committee report.

In the fight yesterday against the adverse report from the Legislative Committee on Judiciary two women Representatives, Miss Catherine E. Favey (D) of Somerville and Mrs. Margaret L. Spear (R) of Newton, made their maiden speeches as legislators, as did Representative Daniel L. O'Connell (R) of Weymouth, who was the chief opponent of the women jurors bill. The two other women legislators who sought passage of the bill were Representative Leslie B. Cutler (R) of Needham and Representative Susan B. Donovan (D) of East Boston.

Two years ago a similar measure was killed in the Senate, which is expected to adopt the same course this year, if the House finally passes the bill.

The vote overturning the adverse committee report was 80 to 66.

The Supreme Judicial Court was asked by the House for an advisory opinion on the constitutionality of a proposed State fund for workmen's compensation, a measure proposed on an initiative petition filed by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. If the measure is constitutional and the Legislature rejects it, the issue may go on the November, 1942, State ballot if labor files 5,000 additional signatures.

A similar court opinion was sought on a bill to compel employers to carry workmen's compensation insurance on their employees.

Meanwhile, the Senate passed to be engrossed, a bill allowing cities and towns to borrow up to 35 per cent of their general welfare costs if they pay from regular taxation 100 per cent of their old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and soldiers' relief. Last year the municipalities were allowed to borrow up to 20 per cent of the average cost of all these activities during the past three years.

Religious Leaders Support School Bill on Instruction

Legislation to allow municipal school committees to dismiss pupils from classes for one hour a week for religious education was favored today by leaders of various religious groups in Massachusetts before the Legislative Committee on Education.

Edward O. Proctor, former Assistant Attorney General, conducted the case for the proponents, saying that such legislation had operated satisfactorily in 218 municipalities in 35 States.

The Rev. Dana McClean Greeley of Arlington Street Church in favoring the bill said: "Our country can face no greater tragedy than spiritual impoverishment, and moral bankruptcy. In this bill, we are getting at one of the greatest needs of our times—religious training for our children."

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. John J. Quinlan, director of parochial schools in the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston, favored the bill, as did the Rev. Dr. John L. Lobingier, representing the Massachusetts Council of Churches; Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education; numerous legislators, and representatives of numerous religious organizations.

Chief opponent of the bill was the Rev. Donald G. Lothrop, pastor of the Community Church of Boston, who said, "The exhibition of leaders of various denominations having to come before the Legislature for aid" is indicative of "the decay of sectarian religion." He added, "The church has to win children and their parents and stand on its own feet and do it by its own appeal, and nothing else."

Wilkins' Election To Council Sure

All obstacles to legislative election today of Raymond S. Wilkins of Winchester, personal attorney to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, to the Executive Council to succeed the late Eugene A. F. Burtnett were cleared when the House smashed a Democratic move to delay the electhe delay move by 128 to 74.

The delay maneuver was staged by Representative Paul A. McCarthy (D) of Somerville who charged an election today would constitute "indecent haste." The House, on a roll-call vote, rejected the delay move.

Both the House and Senate were expected to elect Mr. Wilkins in separate sessions so the Winchester attorney may be sworn into office tomorrow when the Council meets in regular session. Mr. Wilkins' election was assured when House and Senate Republicans in caucus nominated him.

Firemen Jeer Woburn Mayor

Scores of Massachusetts firemen were ordered out of a public hearing before the State Legislature's Public Service Committee today for hooting and jeering at Mayor William E. Kane of Woburn as he opposed legislation they sought for a 72-hour work week.

Boos, hisses and jeers made Mr. Kane almost inaudible as he described the firemen as "glamor boys." Senator Arthur F. Blanchard's warning that the room would be cleared went unheeded and finally he ordered legislative officers to escort the firemen from the room.

Earlier, Mayor Kane had declared the firemen should be "kept after school to learn courtesy toward official representatives of the taxpayers who employ them."

More than 50 Senators and Representatives reported themselves in favor of the bill which was sponsored by the Massachusetts Permanent Firemen's Association.

Mercury to Drop In New England

A sharp temperature drop of approximately 35 degrees was forecast for southern New England tonight with an even bigger drop predicted for Northern Maine.

While the mercury hovered around 49 degrees this morning in Boston, the Weather Bureau said temperatures tonight would range from 10 below zero in Northern New England to 10 or 15 degrees in the southern portion. A storm that centered over Iowa yesterday and moved here today was blamed for the radical drop.

Tonight's falling temperature will be tempered by a reaction to somewhat warmer weather in the western section of the State by Thursday, with Friday generally warmer.

It will be colder again in all sections on Saturday.

Moderate snows are predicted in most sections by Thursday night or Friday, followed by clearing weather in all sections by Saturday.

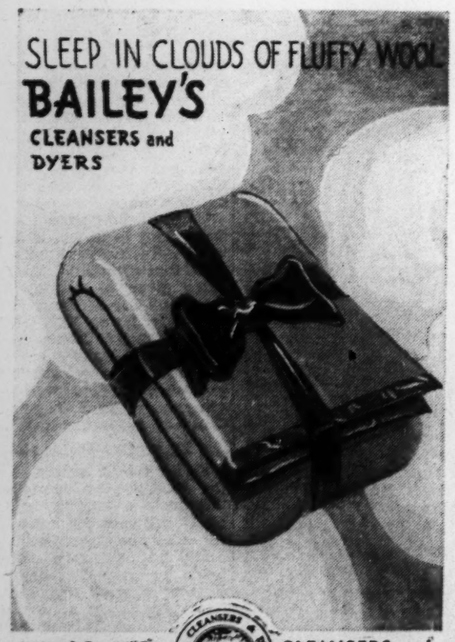
Normals for the period are: Boston, Nantucket and New Haven, 33 degrees; Portland, 28; Concord, N. H., 27; Burlington, Vt. and Eastport, Maine, 26. Precipitation will total moderate, one-third to two-thirds of an inch during the next four days.

Worthless Check Victim Gives Recovery to Police

NEWTON, Mass., March 4 (AP)—So appreciative was pharmacist Wilfred Chagnon of police work in recovering $12.02 which he had lost in cashing a worthless check that he contributed the entire sum to the Newton Police Benefit Association.

The man who passed the check at Mr. Chagnon's store a year ago was arrested recently and forced to make restitution.

ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Mechanics Building
7 Other Cafeterias Located in Boston
1553 Washington Street
1136 Washington Street
704 Washington Street
632 Washington Street
7 School Street
10 Scollay Square

SLEEP IN CLOUDS OF FLUFFY WOOL
BAILEY'S
CLEANSERS and DYERS

BAILEY'S CLEANSERS and DYERS
71 West Street BOSTON Han 8126
608 Beacon Street BOSTON Ken 5838

Ruth and Paul Draper in Joint Program—Monday Symphony

Monologuist and Dancer, Two Soloists Now in Duet

By Edwin F. Melvin

Ruth Draper and her nephew, Paul Draper, made their first joint appearance in Boston last evening at the Plymouth in a program of monologues and dancing. Such a combination is unusual, but it is a pleasant one.

As they have arranged the evening, the program is evenly divided between them. Mr. Draper opens the entertainment with a group of seven numbers. Miss Draper follows with one of her longer sketches, "The Italian Lesson," and one of her shorter numbers, "A Dalmatian Peasant in the Hall of a New York Hospital." After the intermission, Mr. Draper offers another group of six dances, to which he appended an additional number last evening as an encore, and Miss Draper concludes the program with her six-character sketch, "In a Church in Italy." As the week progresses, Miss Draper will substitute other sketches for the first two on the program, but the dances and her concluding monologue will remain the same.

* * *

Mr. Draper's performance, which is the less familiar part of the entertainment, is an illuminating example of what can be done in developing tap dancing from an exhibition of rhythmic agility into an entertaining art. To the non-technical observer, his dancing seems to bear a characteristic American imprint. He has carried out that impression in his costume, a neat and serviceable arrangement that to the uninitiated resembles somewhat a businessman's trousers, waistcoat and white shirt sleeves. He adds to the pleasant air of informality by occasional remarks to the audience and a friendly smile.

His dancing combines a rhythmic pattern of sound, that is as much a part of his performance as the beat of the castanets of a Spanish dancer, with the visible designs that he weaves with his feet and the postures of his body. Some of his dances are of the kind that might be classified as descriptive, easily recognizable from their association with the music; some are more of the abstract variety. Here and there are to be discovered light touches of humor. He manages to secure a sense of sharp clear-cut rhythm without a suggestion of mechanical precision. He is an entertaining dancer to watch, not only because of his technical skill but equally because of the imagination which permeates his performance.

* * *

A similar quality of freshness is to be discovered in Miss Draper's monologues. Though they are no longer new, they always seem to have something a little different about them, as though each season she reaches a little deeper into her characters and finds slight touches and variations to add further understanding. The people she brings to the stage are like old friends, who are familiar and yet show new sides to their nature as acquaintance ripens.

There is the woman of wealth beginning that Italian lesson which never progresses beyond the first few lines of Dante's "Inferno" because of the thousand and one interruptions of a busy domestic morning. There is the bewildered peasant woman searching for her husband in a Manhattan hospital. There are the six characters in a church in Italy.

All of her women are different. All of them are sharply delineated. Through her sketches may be discovered running a thread of slightly ironic humor. But it is never unkindly. Behind the laughter may be felt a touch of sympathy and understanding. It was the sense of understanding that marked one of the most successful of her portrayals last evening, that of the Dalmatian peasant. But Miss Draper plays no favorites among her characters. All of them seem to find her in the mood.

Stage News

Fredric March and Florence Eldridge will head the cast for the Theater Guild's production of Sophie Treadwell's play, "Hope for a Harvest." According to report in New York the play will tour for six weeks this season, but no mention is made of whether it may be expected in Boston.

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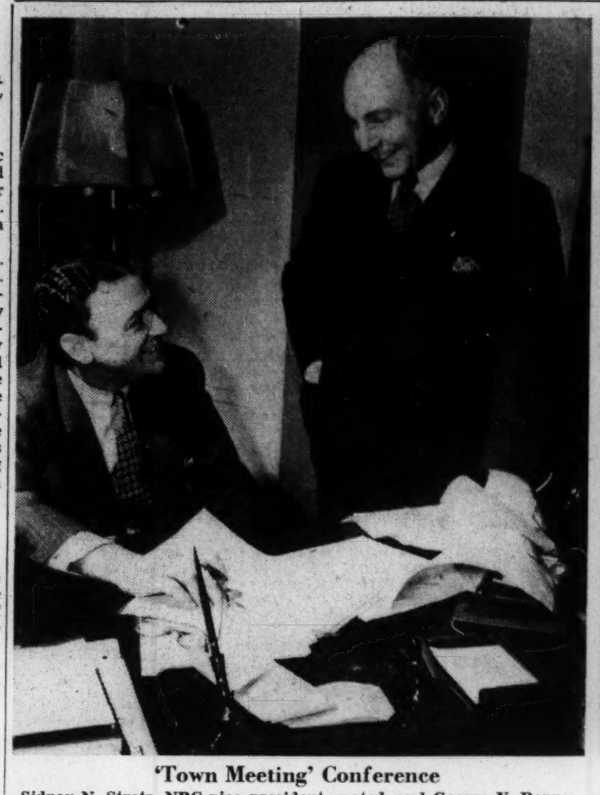
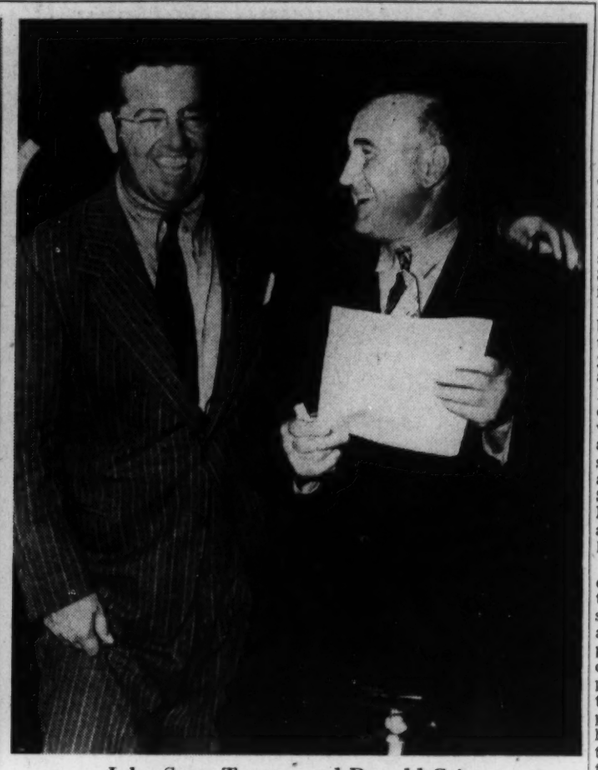
"They Walk Alone," which had been expected to open in Boston, will make its bow in New Haven Thursday night in preparation for its Manhattan premiere on March 12.



'Town Meeting' Conference

Sidney N. Strotz, NBC vice-president, seated, and George V. Denny, Jr., right, "moderator" of "America's Town Meeting of the Air" as they signed a new five-year contract for the radio forum.



John Scott Trotter and Donald Crisp

Musical director of Bing Crosby's program, left, and Donald Crisp, featured screen player, right, at rehearsal for Mr. Crisp's appearance on the program Thursday, WNAC, 9 p. m.

Berlioz's 'Fantastique' Revived by Koussevitzky

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Of all examples of nineteenth-century music that have improved in presentation under modern style, taste, and method, the "Fantastic" symphony of Berlioz, which stood on the program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra last evening, is perhaps the most notable. Indeed, this could fairly be called the only big piece of scoring in the repertory that has needed a period of 100 years practice to make perfect. If another were to be mentioned in like case, the "Faust" Symphony of Liszt might be it. No doubt the works of Beethoven were about as well performed in the early seasons of the Boston Symphony as they are today, save perhaps the Symphony No. 9. But certainly Berlioz fares better than formerly, and better even at Dr. Koussevitzky's hand than not so long ago.

For it has always been acknowledged that Berlioz, simple and transparent though he is from the standpoints of melody, harmony, and structure, wrote ahead of his period. There existed great orchestras then, but they scarcely presumed to solve the problems that he offers to be solved. Composers for orchestra since his time have all been his pupils, and only through their study of his ways and their completion of his aims, have instrumentalists been put in a position to master him. By rather general admission, tone poems, whether realistic or impressionistic, written at the end of the last century, and orchestral efforts made so far in the present one under the name of symphony or whatever else, have been explorations in paths pioneered by Berlioz. Everything has been an exercise whereby players have fitted themselves to do justice by the "Fantastic" Symphony.

Today, accordingly, an orchestra can take up the set of five pieces, or movements, that comprise this strange, yet straightforward, study and not only "read," but also interpret them. Artists from piccolo to doublebass have the job in control, and there is no nuance of tone nor impulse of rhythm but the conductor commands it. Take the episode entitled "Scene in the Meadows"; what piping we hear of a shepherd near at hand, and what friendly reply of another in the distance! Then, too, the drums. It wants three good men to handle all the mallets needed for the desired effect; or is the number four? In any case, the song is one that only the tympani can sing. A violin can hardly attain so light a vibration, the next thing to inaudibility; and the loudest brass strives vainly against them when they let go in full voice. Neither finicky tapping, however, at the one extreme nor blatant pounding at the other is in evidence.

Again, listen to the cymbals in the fourth episode, "March to the Scaffold." How does Berlioz modify their clash and blend it in, so that it comes through as tone instead of racket? Skillful striking together of the plates must probably be regarded as the chief matter; and further, it may make some difference about the sleeve in which the trembling of the metal is quenched, whether the cloth of the player's coat is woven of wool from Australia or from Montana.

With the "Fantastic" Symphony on the fifth of the Monday programs were the "Nachtmusik" Serenade for string Orchestra, (K.525) of Mozart, and the Symphony No. 3, Opus 21, of Berezowsky.

Pons Opera Sold Out

Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment," with Lily Pons, is the first opera of the impending Metropolitan season to be sold out, according to an announcement from the Boston Opera Association. It will be presented Tuesday evening, April 1, at the Metropolitan Theater. Mail orders for tickets for all other performances are still being received at the offices of the association, 234 Boylston Street.

Pearl Buck and Clarence Streit on Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Pearl Buck, the novelist, and Clarence K. Streit, author of "Union Now," are to address midweek radio audiences.

Music of interest includes a premiere performance of Leo Sowerby's new Symphony by the Chicago Symphony.

Tonight

Talk, features

John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," to be discussed in "Invitation to Learning" panel; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

David McCord, American poet, to talk on "American Humor," in interview with Edward Weeks of Atlantic Monthly; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30.

Representative Charles A. Plumley of Vermont on the sesquicentennial of Vermont's entry into the Union; MBS-WAAB, 10:45.

Jack Starr-Hunt, American newspaper correspondent in Mexico City, to begin series of comments from Mexican capital; MBS-WAAB, 11:20.

Wednesday

Talk, features

Enlisted men's round table with sergeants and privates of the Headquarters Detachment of the Boston Army Base; Colonial-WAAB, 2:15.

Pearl Buck, novelist, on "China's Children Today," in "Children Also Are People" series; CBS-WEEI, 3:45.

Behind the Microphone

Clarence K. Streit on "What Is the Case for Union Now?" in New England Town Meeting program; Colonial-WAAB 8.

Variety

Fred Allen to interview Franklin P. Adams of "Information Please," and to introduce audience participation interviews, in regular hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Eddie Cantor to have Humphrey Bogart and Hattie McDaniel of the films as program guests; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Drama

Henry Hull to portray William Penn in "Voice of the Wilderness," story for "Cavalcade of America" program; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

Colleen Ward, young radio actress, to be co-starred with Richard Kollmar of the stage, and his wife, Dorothy Kilgallen, columnist, in typical New York story, in "Manhattan at Midnight"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Music

Rediscovered music of Johann Strauss, including "Festival Quadrille," "Paroxysmen Waltzer," "Explosions Polka" and "Electrofor Polka" to be played in "Masterworks" recordings program; WEEI, 11:20.

Thursday

Variety

Bert Wheeler and Hank Todd, comedy team; Tanner Sisters, vocal trio; and "6 Rocquettes," Negro male singing group, featured in "In Chicago Tonight" program; MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Donald Crisp of the screen to be guest of Bing Crosby's program; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Jimmy Durante and John Barrymore in Rudy Vallee's program; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Drama

"Henry Aldrich" overplays his hand as an excuse for not doing a lesson; "Aldrich Family"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Thrice - postponed "Listener's Playhouse," scheduled to receive its premiere with "Problem Child"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Music

Johann Stamitz's Symphony in D major and Mozart's Serenade, No. 11, to be conducted by Dr. Howard Hanson with the Eastman School of Music Orchestra; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

First performance of Leo Sowerby's Symphony, to be conducted by Dr. Frederick Stock with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra; also Enesco's Roumanian Rhapsody, No. 2; MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Friday

Music

Eugene Ormandy has programmed Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" Overture, Schubert's Symphony No. 7, in C major, Fauré's "Pelléas and Mélisande" and the "Immolation Scene" from Wagner's "Götterdämmerung," for Philadelphia Orchestra concert; MBS-WAAB, 2:30.

NBC

Nancy Coleman

To play lead in Philip Barry's "Liberty Jones," in "Grand Central Station" program, tonight, WBZ, 9.

Miss Hellman's Play

"Watch on the Rhine" has been chosen at last as the title for Lillian Hellman's play which is to open in New York on April 1 after a week's tryout in Philadelphia. John Lodge has been added to the cast. Previously announced players are Lucile Watson, Mady Christians, George Coulouris, and Helen Trenholmes.

Ballet Russe Off on Tour

Colonel de Basil's Original Ballet Russe is leaving for a tour of five months which will take them to Mexico City, Havana, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Venezuela. This is the second South American visit by a Russian ballet company in 20 years. Last season the Massine troupe gave South America its first Russian ballet since Nijinsky's tour in 1917.

Among the principal dancers making the trip are Tamara Toumanova, Tatiana Riabouchinska, Marina Svetlova, Tamara Grigorieva, Tatiana Laskova, Olgo Morosova, Nina Verchinina, David Lichine, Paul Petroff, Roman Jasinsky, Michel Panaieff, with Antal Dorati going as musical director.

The South American tour will begin in Lima, Peru, on April 4, with stops to follow in Valparaiso and Santiago. The company will remain in Buenos Aires for three weeks beginning May 8 and then will appear in Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paolo, returning to New York in mid-August after giving a total of 120 performances.

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Young Artists' Contests

The biennial contests for young artists and student musicians, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs, will be held in George W. Brown Hall on Saturday morning and afternoon, March 15. The contests, which have for their principal functions recognition of young American musicians and offering them inexpensive opportunities, are maintained on the assumption that the winners are ready to pursue successful concert careers. The competition, that is to say, is against an established standard, which must be met by the contestant before an award can be given. There are cash prizes, and the national winners in the three classifications—piano, violin, and voice—are awarded $1,000.

The competitions will be open to the public. The judges include Isabel French, Howard Goding, Richard Platt, Stephen Somervell, Alexander Williams, Arthur Wilson, Felix Wintervitz, Wolfe Wolfinsohn, Cleora Wood.

The Kaufman-Hart comedy, "George Washington Slept Here," has passed its 150th performance at the Lyceum Theater in New York.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Plymouth—
Monologues, sketches, music and dancing by the Drapers, Ruth and Paul. First joint appearance in this city. 8:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Hotel Statler —
Concert by John Charles Thomas, baritone. 11 a. m.

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—
Fourth concert in the Cambridge series of concerts, by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Next Time We Love," Margaret Sullavan and James Stuart. 2, 5, 8:10. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:10, 9:35. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." Eugene Pallette and Mary Healy. 1:45, 5:05, 8:20. Personal appearance of Stirling Hayden. 2:45, 9:20.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Mickey Mouse." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:30, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Play Girl." Kay Francis. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05. "March of Time." 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:20. "The Son of Monte Cristo." Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40.

Kenmore—
"Escape." Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. "Dulcy." Ann Sothern. 1:20, 4:45, 8:15. "March of Time." 1, 4:30, 8:30.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30; evening performances, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Monster and the Girl." Ellen Drew and Paul Lukas. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"Western Union." Robert Taylor, Randolph Scott. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "You're the One." Bonnie Baker. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"The Philadelphia Story." Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. 11:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:25, 10. "Road Show." Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount—
"Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. 9 a. m., 12, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." Eugene Pallette and Mary Healy. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:30. Personal appearance of Stirling Hayden. 1:50, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—
"Dracula." Bela Lugosi. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 5:55, 8:45. "Frankenstein." Boris Karloff. 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:25, 10:15.

Scollay—
"Western Union." Robert Taylor, Randolph Scott. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "You're the One." Bonnie Baker. 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time." "Latest 'Information Please.'" "Story of Henry Bergh," latest news reels and other shorts.

State—
"Road Show." Adolphe Menjou. 1:25, 5, 8:30. "The Philadelphia Story." Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. 11:30 a. m., 2, 6:30, 10:05.

Telepix—
"Monastery," "Mary Roberts Rinehart Mystery," "Caribbean Sentinels," "Kid Quiz," "Henry Bergh's S. P. C. A." Comedy; Music, cartoon and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"The Virgin Bride," Danielle Darrieux. 10:54 a. m., 1:40, 4:26, 7:12, 9:50. "School for Husbands," Rex Harrison. 9:38 a. m., 12:16, 3:02, 5:48, 8:34.

Tremont—
"South of Suez." George Brent. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:20. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 12, 3:20, 6:40, 10.

Uptown—
"Victory." Fredric March, Betty Field, Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 1:05, 4:45, 8:25. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 2:40, 6:15, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Night Train." "Life with Henry," Jackie Cooper. 2. Evenings continuous 6:05-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Night Train." 2 and 8.
Regent: "East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Little Men," Jack Oakie. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." Lupe Velez. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 1:50. Evenings, 7:45.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge: "Ninotchka," Greta Garbo. 3:50, 7:40. "Goodby, Mr. Chips," Robert Donat. 2, 5:50, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Her First Romance," Edith Fellows. 1:50, 5:05, 8:15. "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. 3:15, 6:25, 9:40.
Cleveland Circle: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Life with Henry," Jackie Cooper. 2 Continuous from 7-11.
Harvard: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Dance, Girl, Dance," Maureen O'Hara. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 2, 40, 6, 9:25. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Pastor Hall," Nova Pilbeam. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. 3:20, 9:20. "Go West," with the Marx Brothers. 1:45, and 7:45.
Dorchester: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Bowery Boy." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 3:20, 9:30. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers 3:22, 8:17, "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 1:35, 6:30, 10:11

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Comrade X," Clark Gable. "Ridin' on a Rainbow." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 2:54, 9:13. "Long Voyage Home," 1:35, 7:54.
Park: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. "Hit Parade of 1941." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 3:12, 8:15. "Ridin' on a Rainbow," Gene Autry. 1:53, 6:49, 9:45.
Hyde Park: "Tear Gas Squad." Dennis Morgan. 2:09, 8:14. "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. 3:09, 9:14.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2:03, 8:15. "South of Suez." George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 3:45, 9:30.

MALDEN — Granada: "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:45, 4:58, 8:11. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:35, 6:08, 9:21.

Mystic: "Life with Henry," Jackie Cooper. 2:05, 8:30. "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 3:30, 7, 9:55.
Maplewood: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Street of Memories." 1:45. Continuous from 7-11.
Orpheum: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. "Dancing on a Dime." 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:25, 8:30. "Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. 2:05, 7, 9:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "High Sierra." 1:30, 7:45. "Kitty Foye." Ginger Rogers. 3:27, 9:42.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. 3:30, 8:10. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan. 2:15, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor. 3:15, 9. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "A Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Ridin' on a Rainbow."
Strand: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. "Honeymoon for Three."

REVERE—Boulevard: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 2 and 8.
Capitol and Bali Square: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 2. Last complete show at 8.
Davis Square: "City for Conquest," "Cross Country Romance." 2 and 8.
Strand: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Romance of the Rio Grande." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "They Shall Have Music," Joel McCrea and Andrea Leeds. "I Married Adventure," Mrs. Osa Johnson. 1:45. Last complete show at 8:15.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Girls Under 21," with Rochelle Hudson and Paul Kelly. 2:09, 7:54. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Betty Grable. 3:20, 9:05.
Princess: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 2:54, 8:38.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "High Sierra." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Phantom Submarine." 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Romance of the Rio Grande." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3:35, 8:08. "Charter Pilot." 5:15, 6:40, 9:45.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE

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To accommodate the crowds we are happy to announce EXTRA MATINEE SATURDAY MORNINGS at 10:30 A. M.

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BOSTON (STAGE)

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BROADWAY'S BRIGHTEST MUSICAL HIT
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KATHERINE DUNHAM and DANCERS
SEATS NOW EVES $1.10-$3.30 MATS 55c-$2.20

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S. HUROK presents
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In a Revue of Choreation, Dances & Mimes

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

CENTER THEATER ROCKEFELLER CENTER
AMERICA'S FIRST ICE THEATER
Sonja Henie and Arthur Wirtz announce the closing of
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
after next Saturday evening's performance until the opening of the new and exciting and enlarged second edition on Thursday evening, April 3rd

BALLET THEATRE
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
WED. EVE.: Three Virgins and a Devil; Pas de Quatre; Jardin Aux Lilas; Swan Lake. THURS. EVE.: Capriccioso; Billy the Kid; Gala Performance. FRI. EVE.: Carnaval; Giselle. SAT. MAT.: Giselle; Gala Performance. SAT. EVE.: Three Virgins and a Devil; Pas de Quatre; Judgment of Paris; Bluebird; Billy the Kid.
Every Eve. 538 Choice Orch. Seats $1.65 & $2.20
MAJESTIC Theatre, W. 44th St. CI. 6-0730
Eves. incl. SUNDAYS 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Sun.

PRICES REDUCED: Ev'gs. $1.10 to $3.30
ED WYNN In his New Musical
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The DeMARCOS Jane PICKENS Dare APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St., W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40
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CHARLEY'S AUNT By Brandon Thomas
JOSE FERRER Arthur Margetson
Nedda Harrigan Reynolds Denniston
CORT Thea., 48 St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. Evgs. 8:40
MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:40

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An Intimate Topical Musical Revue
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ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way BR. 9-0047
Evs. 8:40, $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

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MAX GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
THE RIOTOUS LAUGH HIT
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Based on the Stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St., West of B'way. Cl. 6-6363
EVGS. 8:40, MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2:40

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
COWL OLD ACQUAINTANCE
A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
with Kent Smith PEGGY WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
MOROSCO Thea., W. 45th St., Cl. 6-4230. Evgs. 8:40
No Perf. Mon., Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

Cheers and bravos . . . at the final curtain.—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
OUT OF THE FRYING PAN
WINDSOR Thea., 157 West 49th Street PE. 6-4891
Evs. Incl. Sun. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Sat. & Sun. 55c-$2.20

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"A roaring musical."—Atkinson, Times
ETHEL MERMAN in
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
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Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
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ETHEL BARRYMORE in
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MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

LAST WEEK!
HELEN HAYES MAURICE EVANS
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TWELFTH NIGHT
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Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 328 Seats All Perfs., $1.10

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Fredric • Margaret • Frances
MARCH • SULLAVAN • DEE
Enlarged with UNITED ARTISTS
On Stage: "Winter Cruise"—Leonidoff's sprightly, spectacular revue. Symphony Orch. under direction of Erno Rapee.
Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

AT LAST IT'S ON THE SCREEN!
"TOBACCO ROAD"
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. • PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW

Bruins Can Take National Hockey League Lead From Toronto Maple Leafs Tonight

Struggle for First Place Continues Toward Finish

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Apart from awaiting the time that Bill Cowley will break the National Hockey League record of 37 assists, Bruin fans now watch for the closing race with Toronto Maple Leafs for first place in the standing. The Bruins entertain the Chicago Black Hawks tonight and the Leafs are not scheduled for this evening, so a victory or tie for the Bostons will give them temporary possession.

Both Toronto and Boston are tied for the lead with 56 points each. The balance of the schedule favors the Rossmen for they have four home games and two away whereas the Leafs engage in only two home games with four on the road. That advantage in home games plus the fact that Leafs may have to finish the schedule without their ace playmaker, Syl Apps, indicates the B's should capture first place.

Another Record

Yesterday the Bruins returned from Chicago by plane and to conform with their record-breaking activities this season, the trip was made in record time. The transport plane set a new mark for running time and averaged 231 miles an hour. The players boarded the plane in Chicago at 11:18 a. m. and were at the East Boston Airport at 3:15 p. m.

This return from Chicago by plane enabled the players to rest at home last night and since Chicago is handicapped by serious injuries and the disadvantage of the long train ride, the locals should win tonight. Earl Seibert and Bill Carse were missing from the Chicago line-up Sunday night and while the latter is definitely out for the balance of the season, Seibert may be ready to play tonight.

Hawks Seek Fourth

The Hawks, incidentally, have not given up hope of finishing in fourth place ahead of Rangers. It is true that the New Yorkers are four points to the good, but the Chicago sextet has two more games to play in which to make up this deficit. If the Chicago club could win here tonight and the Rangers lose their game against the Detroit Red Wings in New York, the chances would look pretty bright for the Paul Thompson aggregation.

This game tonight should be one of the best opportunities for Cowley to pick up the necessary points to beat the Joe Primeau record of 37 assists as well as move toward clinching the individual scoring championship. With six games to play and Apps on the sidelines, and the nearest challenger, Bryan Hextall of the Rangers 10 points behind and with only three games to play, Cowley should win easily.

Close Coverage

If Cowley were to face Rangers and Toronto in the remaining six games he might have his troubles, for those two teams have assigned men to cover the Bruin center at all times and his path against them in late games has been troublesome (the whole Bruin team as well, by the way). In the last two games against Rangers and Toronto the Bruins have been shut out and Cowley found himself a marked man.

After tonight's game the Bruins remain at home in preparation for games against Canadiens Sunday and Toronto a week from tonight. With the play-offs so close at hand and the race for first place still close, the attendance figures for the locals should increase. Bruins already have established attendance records on the road, but due to a rather faulty start their home mark has not been exactly startling.

Harvard Faces Dartmouth In Two Sports Wednesday

Dartmouth's hockey team, which edged Harvard 5-4 at Hanover in a spectacular contest two weeks ago, plays a return match with the Crimson at the Boston Garden at 8:30 tomorrow night.

In other Harvard contests tomorrow, the basketball five will play the first-place Indians at Hanover in a league game preceded by a game between the freshmen teams, and the varsity squash B team plays Lincoln's Inn at Hemenway Gymnasium in the afternoon.

The varsity hockey match is expected to be close. Princeton defeated Dartmouth 7-2 in a Quad League contest on Saturday, while Harvard, in two previous games with Princeton lost only 4-3 and 5-4. The first Dartmouth-Harvard contest was rugged and fast throughout, and the decision in doubt until the last minute. Dartmouth held the upper hand in the first period and then the Crimson surged back and thoroughly outplayed the Indians in the second period. The third period was nip and tuck with John Kelley finally netting the deciding point.

Harvard has a Quad League record of four losses and no wins while Dartmouth has dropped three, won one, and tied one. In spite of Harvard's lacing at the hands of Yale 8-2 on Saturday, Coach Clark Hodder predicts that the Crimson has a good chance of defeating Dartmouth.

The starting Harvard line will be Capt. Pren Willetts, Burgy Ayres, and George Duane, with Sherm Gray and Stacy Hulse at defense. Bob Kayser will start at goal. Harvard's second line will be Demarest Lloyd, Gordie McGrath, and Bob Cox, and the third line, Caleb Loring, John Paine, and George Gebelein. The alternate defense will be George Dreher and Bill Stedman.

Coach Eddie Jeremiah of Dartmouth will start a first line of Stan Wright, John Kelley, and Fred Maloon. At defense will be Harry Gerber and Pidge Hughes, with Ted Lapres at goal. Dartmouth's alternate forwards are Pete Keir, John Brooks, Ralph Dushame, Bob Pelren, Bob Burns, Jug O'Connor, and Bill Remsen. An alternate defenseman is Stan Priddy.

Maloon, Kelley, and Pelren have been Dartmouth's high scorers in league competition.

Dartmouth's first place basketball team, with eight wins and one loss in league competition, is expected to hand another defeat to the Crimson quintet which has won three and lost five in the league race. Harvard threw a scare into Dartmouth early in the season at Cambridge, losing only 34-31 with the decision in doubt right up to the end. Capt. Gus Broberg, in first place in the league individual scoring with 118 points in nine games, was held to only three baskets in the Harvard contest.

The Crimson five has been highly erratic this year. Its most sensational victories were two over Cornell, the team which gave Dartmouth its only setback. Coach Wes Fesler will start Capt. Fran Simpson and Joe Romano at the forwards, Ed Rothschild at center, and Bud Finegan and Ed Buckley at the guards.

Coach Osborne Cowles will start Capt. Gus Broberg and George Munroe at the forwards, Jim Olsen at center, and Charlie Pearson and Stan Skaug at the guards.

Brown's 1942 Grid Dates

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Brown will play an eight-game football schedule in 1942, it was announced here. The season will open at Providence Oct. 3 against R. I. State and close New England Thanksgiving Day at Providence against Colgate. It will mark the first time since 1936 that the Thanksgiving clash with Colgate, once among the classic finales of Eastern college football, will be played.

Oct. 3, R. I. State; 10, Columbia at New York; 17, Lafayette; 24, Princeton at Princeton; 31, Yale at New Haven.
Nov. 7, Holy Cross; 14, Harvard at Boston; 26, Colgate.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Games Tonight

National League
Detroit at New York Rangers.
Chicago at Boston.

American League
No games scheduled.

American Association
Kansas City at St. Louis.
(No games last night.)

Massachusetts Small School Basketball Tournament

By the Associated Press
(At Amherst, Mass.)

Monson 21, New Salem Academy 12.
Lenox 32, Sanderson Academy 18.
North Brookfield 22, Williamsburg 31.
Belchertown 21, Huntington 5.

Ex-Cleveland Battery With Boston

Wide World

At Red Sox Training Camp

SARASOTA—Manager Joe Cronin with his new battery, bought during the winter from Cleveland: Frank Pytlak, catcher (left), and Joe Dobson, pitcher.

Dobson May Make Red Sox Fans Forget About Bagby

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 4—When, at the height of the off-season, the Boston Red Sox let Jim Bagby go to the Cleveland Indians, there was much whispering in the vicinity of Fenway Park. Jim had won 15 games in 1938, his freshman year in the American League, and had looked like the sort of boy who might eventually develop into a real pitcher. And, of course, the Red Sox need pitching.

However, in the shuffle Manager Joe Cronin came up with a husky, curly haired young right-hander by the name of Joe Dobson; and it is our humble opinion that Joe is going to make the Hub forget that Jim Bagby ever had a locker in the clubhouse at Fenway.

In training here with the rest of the Red Sox, Dobson has stirred the imagination of Cronin and his coaches, who think that he may turn out to be one of the surprises of the 1940 campaign.

"I'll say this about Dobson," said the Boston manager at the close of today's session. "He certainly pitched great ball against us last year. If he can do the same thing against other clubs this season, he can stay around me as long as he wants to.

"Shelly (Frank Shellenback) tells me he tried all last year to 'read' Joe, but couldn't do it," said Cronin. "The guy was covering up his pitches so well we couldn't steal a thing. He throws a good curve ball and throws it where it will do the most good—low and outside. He has a good change of pace, too. He's strong and can stand plenty of work. I like him."

Having worked on the same club with Frankie Pytlak last year, we asked the new Red Sox catcher why Dobson was not used more often as a starting hurler.

"Well, Oscar Vitt had some funny ideas about managing a ball club," Pytlak said. "If one pitcher was going good, he'd work him until he couldn't stand up. One day he started Dobson—I think it was against Detroit. Joe went along all right until about the eighth inning. It was a close game. With the winning run on third base and two strikes and no balls on the hitter, he threw a fast one right down the middle. The hitter knocked it up against the wall and the game was over. Vitt thought Joe should have wasted a couple of balls before making the guy hit. So, after that, it was the bull pen for Mr. Dobson. He never did get another chance to start a game. But I think he's a pretty good pitcher and will help this ball club."

Other players say that Dobson has one of the best curve balls in the league, and if given an opportunity to start regularly, will take up some of the slack in Cronin's mound staff.

* * *

Heard from behind a lobby palm . . . Lefty Grove calls Bill Butland and Woody Rich the "Golddust Twins," for no reason at all . . . Another of Lefty's favorites lines is "Red (Bill) Sayles in the sunset" . . . The Red Sox call Charley Wagner, Senator . . . Sayles, incidentally, has not been right since the first spring Cronin saw him . . . At that time Bill was green and wild . . . He has improved each spring, but during the Sarasota adventure usually is hampered by a weak arm . . . This is Bill's last chance to make the grade with the Sox . . . At the suggestion of Shellenback, Cronin's pitchers have done twice as much running this spring as last . . . Tex Hughson, young sidearm right-hander from Louisville, looks like Pete Donahue, former big leaguer . . . Cronin likes his size, his motion and the way he handles himself in the field . . . All Tex needs is a good curve ball.

* * *

The manager calls Ted Williams turtleneck . . . It develops that Yankee Scout Johnny Nee followed Tony Lupien for a while last year and tried to buy him for the Kansas City club, but the Red Sox said no . . . This would seem to indicate that the Yanks are not satisfied with Sturm, the boy who is supposed to replace Babe Dahlgren . . . Lupien hit .474 in 10 late-season games with the Sox in '40, but lingers in the shadow of Jimmy Foxx . . . Don't be surprised if the Yanks and Sox make a deal within the next two months, involving someone who can play first base.

* * *

The Red Sox will play their first inter-club game tomorrow at Payne Field . . . It will go five innings . . . On Thursday Cronin has promised the Chamber of Commerce a nine-inning regular-yannigan contest as part of the Sarasota pageant program . . . Friday, of course, marks the opening of the Grapefruit League schedule—a game at Tampa with the Cincinnati Reds.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, March 5
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

College Hockey

Franklin and Marshall 6, La Salle 3.
Pennsylvania 1, Lehigh 0.
Northwood 7, Haverhill '44 0.

Center Nears Scoring Mark

Wide World

Bill Cowley, Boston Playmaker

He holds the lead over his nearest rivals in the National Hockey League's scoring race. Cowley, who has scored but 14 goals, has 36 assists to his credit, giving him a total of 50 points. Syl Apps of Toronto is second, with 44. Cowley is out to tie the league record for assists of 37 tonight against the Black Hawks at the Boston Garden.

Princeton Grid Schedule Adds Army and Brown

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—R. Kenneth Fairman, Princeton University's graduate manager of athletics, has announced an eight-game schedule had been drawn up for the Tigers' 1942 football season.

The only new appearances on the card as compared with the schedule for 1941 are Army and Brown, which replace Columbia and Vanderbilt. Princeton played Army last fall and met Brown last in 1939.

The 1942 schedule:

Oct. 3, Williams; 10, Navy; 17, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 24, Brown; 31, Harvard at Boston; Nov. 7, Dartmouth; 14, Yale; 21, Army.

The 1941 schedule was announced several months ago.

A. A. U. Hockey

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 4 (AP)—Chairman Joseph Wirtz of the committee sponsoring the National A. A. U. hockey tournament here March 14, 15, and 16 reported receipt of entry blanks from Massena, N. Y., Torrington and Brock-Hall of New Haven, and St. Nicholas of New York.

Applications were expected from Maine, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Iowa, Buffalo, N. Y., Cleveland, Chicago and Philadelphia before the deadline at midnight March 4.

Minnesota won the title last year at Lake Placid, N. Y.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, radiocast by recording.

For Wednesday, March 5

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (9.57mc)

First English Hour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Jose Bethencourt's Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Irving Miller's Orchestra; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.

Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otero and Spitalny's Orchestra; Dance Music.

Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; Moonlight Magic.

Second English Hour
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Tune Time. Meet Edward Weeks.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian March Orchestra; News in English; Communications of the World Association of Hungarians. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Light Music. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by J. L. Hodson. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"The Music of Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Deep River. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." Talk by William Holt. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Hawaiian Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by J. L. Hodson. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Ice Follies Return To Boston Garden

The "Ice Follies of 1941" will return to Boston for a four-day engagement, April 10, 11, 12 and 13. The Boston Garden announced that the Follies have an open week between the closing show in Chicago and the start of their summer engagement in California.

This may interfere with the National Hockey League play-offs should the Boston Bruins survive a first-round engagement with the Toronto Maple Leafs.

Around The Hub

Proof that spring is really on its way came in the mail today in the form of an official announcement from the Boston Athletic Association that the 45th annual Marathan from Hopkinton to Boston will be run again on April 19. Any day now Tom Kanaly, chief man behind the scene, will begin assigning numbers to competitors—and almost any day now competitors will be seen warming up over the Newton Hills in droves. Several runners have already covered the full distance of 26 miles, 385 yards, but the number in training should increase daily.

* * *

Football candidates reported to Coach Lew Manly and baseball men to Coach Ken Nash at Tufts yesterday. Both squads had short workouts in the cage at Cousens Gymnasium. From Boston University comes word that varsity battery candidates will report to Coach Mel Collard at the B. U. gym March 12. Mel hopes to take his boys outdoors on March 24. Coach Pat Hanley of the Terriers intimated yesterday that his gridiron candidates would get going before the end of the week.

* * *

Honors awarded by the Eastern Massachusetts Board of Approved Basketball Officials' Association at the Hotel Lenox last night were to Neil "Skip" Stahley, new Brown football coach; Al Kawal, B. U.'s departing varsity line coach in football and freshman mentor in basketball; Wes Fesler, Harvard's basketball coach who is going to Wesleyan; Thomas J. Whalen of Lynn, outstanding student-athlete; and Gene Mack, Boston cartoonist, for his interest in schoolboy athletics.

* * *

Briefs: Springfield's defeat of Rhode Island last night probably knocked the Rams out of the national collegiate and Madison Square Garden hoop tourneys . . . To add insult to injury, the Maroons' coach, veteran Ed Hickox, said his Springfield five was the poorest quintet he has ever coached . . . No word from Boston College yet on a new grid coach . . . A meeting was held last night but no decision was reached . . . Yale take notice: Harvard defeated the Junior Olympics 8-2 at the Garden last night in hockey.

Several Former Yankees Now Wearing Bee Uniforms

BULLETIN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 4—Earl Averill, veteran outfielder recently signed by the Boston Bees, arrived here today and practiced with the team this afternoon.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 4—Watching the peppery Stengelese at their daily drills here one is struck by the cordial relations which exist between the managements of the Bees and the New York Yankees. Out on th sward are half a dozen athletes in Boston uniforms who once wore the regalia of the New York club or one of its farm affiliates.

Babe Dahlgren is the only operative who actually played with the Yankees. Eddie Miller, however, was an outstanding shortstop on their Kansas City Club in 1938. Al Piechota proved a mound ace for the same team in 1939, winning 16 games and losing but seven. Sidearmer Nick Strincevich, whom Stengel says has the strongest arm of any of his fingers, enjoyed a sparking season at Newark in 1938, annexing a dozen victories as against four losses. Lefty Ed Carnett, who eliminated Hartford in the Governor's Cup play-offs last September, is another former member of the far-flung Yankee chain. Big Jim Tobin also got his start with the Yankee organization before being sold to the Pirates.

The deal by which the Swarm purchased Miller for $50,000 and five players brought about this friendly understanding. The transaction worked out well financially for New York, since Vince Di Maggio, one of the players the Bees turned over to the Blues, was later sold to the Cincinnati Reds for $40,000.

Worth Every Cent

Miller, of course, has been worth every cent the Bees laid on the line, and Dahlgren, barring injuries, should also pay handsome dividends. Strincevich looked immense in two night games last year. Piechota was disappointing in 1940, but may stage a comeback this season. Tobin was purchased after he had several connections with the Gotham outfit. Carnett is a question mark.

The Yanks naturally can't afford to help the Red Sox, since the Fenway Fusileers are in their own loop, but the New York club finds it expedient to do business with the Boston National League organization. This alliance may prove even more beneficial to the Bees in future years.

Despite the financial angle which was entirely satisfactory, the Yankees must have regretted parting with Miller, whose fielding average last season was the most brilliant of any shortstop, second sacker, or third baseman in either major circuit. And Miller has more enthusiasm for his work this year than was the case in 1940, when he was a holdout for three days and didn't hit his true stride until after June 15.

Intense Toiler

It is easy to se why Eddie is so superlatively good. In addition to exceptional ability, the boy is a terrifically intense toiler. During his first week at this camp he engaged in "pepper" games without letup, handling anywhere from 900 to 1,100 chances a day.

Miller gobbles up more bad hops than any other shortstop because he keeps his glove on the ground. All players, whether infielders, outfielders, or pitchers, would do well to follow Eddie's technique. Clarence (Buster) Bray, who hit .336 last season while patroling the Evansville outfield, is sure on fly balls, but unsteady in fielding grounders. Bray's fault lies in holding his glove several inches above the sward instead of having it actually on the turf as Miller does. When the pellet bounces in orthodox fashion, Buster grabs it without difficulty, but when it takes a freak hop he is likely to fumble the agate or let it roll through his legs.

Rowell Improved

This fault can be corrected, however. 'Bama Rowell was even weaker than Bray in this respect during the 1939 season. Stengel, noting his ineptitude, placed the lad from Citronelle at second to give him more practice in handling grounders. 'Bama improved so much in the course of only a few weeks last spring that he was placed at the keystone sack permanently. If Bray possesses 'Bama's determination, he can also overcome this obstacle.

Ordinarily youthful southpaws are inclined to be awkward or erratic. Such is not the case, however, with 19-year-old Warren Spahn of Buffalo, who will see box service with the Bees' Evansville club this season. Warren doesn't look like a prepossessing ball player in street clothes, but once he puts on a uniform there is a magic transformation. He throws with the natural grace of a Herb Pennock and all the practical baseball men here have commented favorably on his delivery. They label him a stylist and a fine prospect for the future.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Musical programs	Sports and music
3:15	F. Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Old-Fashioned Girl"	Sports and music
3:30	Around the Hub	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Pegeen Fitzgerald	Sports and music
3:45	News: Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Riverboat Shufflers	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	Backstage Wife": sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	Novachord solos
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Vocalist; organ	Comic Page Club
5:00	The Goldbergs	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	The O'Neills	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	News: Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dinner Dance Music
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	"Swing Serenade"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Music; vocal team	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Dance Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": drama	Newsroom of the Air	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Mencken in	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Serenaders: music	Concert Miniatures	WMEX Drama Shop:
7:45	"Second Husband"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	"Essays in Drama"
8:00	"Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's New Army	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15	Heirs": drama	Game: quiz	vocalists	"Selective Service"	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30	"Pirates, Fighter":	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	sketch: E. Davis	Bee": quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	"Tanzo Serenade"
9:00	"We, the People"	Grand Central Station":	Frank Crumit and Julia	David Cheskin's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15	Interviews; music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	Jack Star-Hunt, talk	Variety Hour
9:30	"Professor Quiz"	News: "Inner Sanctum":	"Fibber McGee and	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45	"Professor Quiz"	dramatic sketch	Molly"; music	News Service	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Fires of History"	Bob Hope Variety Show:	Third period, Bruins-	Five Star News
10:15	"Invitation to	"Electricity & Defense"	guests; orchestra	Chicago hockey game	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30	Learning"	"Meet Edward Weeks":	"Uncle Walter's Doghouse"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45	News of the World	David McCord, guest	comedy	Rep. Plumley, Vermont	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; News	News; music; weather	News Service	Recorded Radio Newsreel	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Masterworks of	"Music You Want"	Local news; weather	from London	Rhumba Orchestra
11:30	Music; records	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Paul V. McNutt, talk	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45	Gene Krupa's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End": news

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Double V Ranch"	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Jack Dalton, songs	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	Bandstand	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Rowdy's Revue"	News; Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Lover's Lane"	Musical Clock	Movie Talk; Music	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	About Us	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	the Air	"Julia Blake": drama	"Just About Time"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Good Morning Cheer
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Shopping talk	Variations	"Choir Loft": organ	Good Morning Cheer
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Boston Speech School
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Deep River Boys	Singing Strings	Studio Speaker
10:30	"Stepmother": sk.	"Mary Martin": sketch.	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	You"
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News	Letter-Quest" with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	Melody Strings	K. Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	"Big Sister": sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"David Harum": sketch	Studio Speaker	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"The Road of Life"	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News talk; Georgia Mae,	"Of Human Bondage"	News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	songs. Stocks; Music	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: talks; Wal-	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	ter Blaufuss' Orchestra.	News Service	"We Are Always Young	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	Irene Hanify, organist	Carnival	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Government Girl"	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Hum-and-Strum; "Con-	Betty Crocker	Cedric Foster, news	Ann Demirjian, songs
2:15	"Joyce Jordan": sk.	cert Hall of the Air"	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	U. S. Army Highlights	John Kiley, organist
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Radio Garden Club	Jerry Sears's Orchestra
2:45	"Home of the Brave"	U. S. Navy Band	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce": sk.	"Mary Martin": sketch	Musical program	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Woody Wilson's Orch.	Sports and music
3:30	New England Home	John's Other Wife" sk.	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": serial	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Mark Love, bass; organ	Comic Page Club
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Girl Alone": sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Tom Mix: sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dinner Dance Music
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	News Review	Swing Serenade	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Dance Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	RFD Melodies	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen: sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek";	Cavalcade of America	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Victor Arden's Orchestra
7:45	comedy drama	Cavalcade of America	"Waltz Time"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Attuck's Chorus
8:00	"Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.; speaker	Tony Martin, tenor; or-	New England Town Meet-	"Fireside Time"
8:15	"Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	chestra; "How Did You Meet?": sk.	ing of the Air: "What	WMEX Drama Shop
8:30	dramatizat'n; News	night"; dramatic sk.	Party: Louise Massey	Is the Case for Union	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45			and the Westerners	Now?"	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	"Time to Smile"; Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Allen; Kenny	"Dream Castle"	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	Harvard University vs.	Album
9:30	Baker; Portland	News; Quiz Program	"Mr. District Attorney";	Dartmouth College	Classical Album
9:45	Hoffa; orchestra	With Jimmy Flynn	dramatic sketch	hockey game	Five Star News
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	U. S. Army Program	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15	Public Affairs	Novatime; records	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	Frazier Hunt	Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of	"Whispering Jim Smith";	Local Sports
10:45	News of the World	Dramatization	Musical Knowledge	dramatic serial	Local Sports
11:00	News; weather news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Boake Carter; recorded	Local Sports
11:15	"Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local News; Weather	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30	Music"; record-	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	'Adventures in Rhythm";	Day's End
11:45	ings	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	Day's End, News

Indiana U. Matmen Seek Second Straight Conference Meet Title March 7-8

Closes Big Ten Dual Meet Wrestling With Perfect Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Stop us if you have heard this one, but Coach Billy Thom's Indiana University wrestling team has concluded another Big Ten dual meet season with a perfect record.

Starting the season with what he called his "greenest squad since 1927," Coach Thom has sent his Hoosier grapplers into nine dual meets this season and in only one were they defeated. The powerful Franklin-Marshall team won a 15-14 decision over Indiana's squad. Indiana won all four of its Big Ten meets.

Meet March 7-8

With the annual Big Ten championships coming up March 7 and 8 at Columbus, Ohio, the title-defending Hoosiers will seek their second straight crown with the following record behind them:

Indiana 21; Evansville "Y" 3.
Indiana 24; Evansville "Y" 0.
Indiana 18; Duncan 8.
Indiana 24; Ohio U. 3.
Franklin-Marshall 15; Indiana 14.
Indiana 15; Ohio State 11.
Indiana 17; Michigan 9.
Indiana 17; Illinois 9.
Indiana 18; Purdue 8.

This year's victories give Thom-coached Indiana teams a 13-year record of 98 dual meet wins as compared to 14 losses and two ties. Weight-by-weight, here are the Hoosier matmen who will carry Indiana's hopes in the Big Ten championships:

121 Pounds—Robert Antonacci, Indiana's national collegiate champion, is expected to be back in the lineup for the Conference meet after an illness, which has kept him out of five dual meets. Antonacci, who finished second in the 1940 Big Ten meet in the 128-pound class, is undefeated in the four matches. Hobart Crosby, who has been pinch-hitting for Antonacci, has won two matches, lost three.

Six Wins, Two Losses

128 Pounds — Joe Sparks, a sophomore, has appeared in eight of nine dual meets, forfeiting to his Duncan Y. M. C. A. opponent. He has a record of six wins, two losses. Sparks lost decisions to Petry of Illinois and Frank Burgess of Franklin-Marshall.

136 Pounds—Ben Wilson, junior defending Big Ten champ, is unbeaten in nine matches, and will be a favorite to repeat his Conference championship.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Ray Morrison quit Vanderbilt to accept five-year contract as Temple head football coach.

145 Pounds—Don Burns and Bruno Rolak have alternated in this weight, and Burns has substituted for the injured Danny Gill in the 155-pound class. Burns won two, lost two in the 145-pound division, and Rolak has split even in six matches.

155 Pounds—Indiana will enter either Burns or Gill in this division, and either one should be able to make a creditable showing.

Favorite in 165 Class

165-pounds — Angelo Lazzara, who won the 155-pound title two years ago, missed the first five dual meets this year, but is undefeated in the four in which he has participated. He is an experienced matman and ranks as a favorite in his class.

175-pounds—Sophomore Harry Traster has held down this post all season, with eight victories against his one loss to Galles, of Michigan, who won a close, 3-2, decision.

Heavyweight—Football Tackle James (Tiny) Trimble has represented the Hoosiers in this class all season, and is Indiana's best bet in the Big Ten matches. Starting the season without any previous mat experience, Trimble has won four decisions, lost four, and wrestled to a draw with Vaughn, of Franklin-Marshall, in an overtime bout.

Athletes in the Army

Wide World

Sports Stars to Fly for Uncle Sam

ELLINGTON FIELD, Texas—Olie Cordill (center), All-Southwest Conference football star, and Frank Guernsey, national intercollegiate tennis champion in 1938-39, both of Rice Institute, are welcomed by Col. Walter L. Reid, commanding officer at Ellington Field, on their arrival here to enter the course of study as Flying Cadets in the United States Army Air Corps.

Cowley Now Needs Only One Assist

MONTREAL, March 4 (AP) — Boston's Bill Cowley, like a good many other would-be record breakers, is finding that the last few points needed to establish a new mark are the hardest to get.

Cowley, a great play-maker and easily the best in that department in the National Hockey League this season, is aiming at the circuit's record of 37 assists, established by Joe Primeau of Toronto in the 1931-32 season. A couple of weeks ago the trick looked easy, but in the past two weeks he has made only one goal and one assist and he's still one short of the record.

Both Cowley's points were made last week, increasing his league-leading point total to 50, on 14 goals and 36 assists, and giving him a six-point margin over Syl Apps of Toronto, who was kept idle by an injury. Cowley and Apps have six games each in which to fight it out for the scoring championship and they're in little or no danger of losing their places.

Bryan Hextall of the New York Rangers shot five goals last week to bring his total to 40 points, but he has only three more games to play. Lynn Patrick another Ranger, and Detroit's Syd Howe also registered five-point gains last week to tie for fourth place with 37 points each.

Hextall took over first place in actual scoring with 23 goals, two more than Sweeney Schriner of Toronto, who failed to score.

The season's penalty championship apparently is safe in the hands of Detroit's Jimmy Orlando, who has amassed a total of 69 minutes in minors and majors plus one misconduct penalty.

The scoring leaders:

	G	A	Pts
Cowley, Boston	14	36	50
Apps, Toronto	20	21	41
Hextall, Rangers	23	17	40
Howe, Detroit	19	18	37
L. Patrick, Rangers	16	21	37
N. Colville, Rangers	12	23	26
Wiseman, Boston	14	20	34
Drillon, Toronto	18	15	33
Schriner, Toronto	21	11	32
R. Conacher, Boston	19	13	32
Bauer, Boston	14	18	32
Quilty, Montreal	17	14	31
Thoms, Chicago	12	18	30
Schmidt, Boston	10	20	30
Watson, Rangers	10	19	29
Taylor, Toronto	8	21	29
Benoit, Montreal	14	14	28
G. Allen, Chicago	13	15	28
Blake, Montreal	11	17	28
Abel, Detroit	10	18	28
Dumart, Boston	16	11	27
A. Jackson, Boston	14	12	26
M. Colville, Rangers	12	14	26
D. Bentley, Chicago	7	19	26

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Feller After 30 Victories?

SARASOTA, Fla.—This will be Bob Feller's sixth season in the American League and his fifth as a regular on the Cleveland pitching staff. As the amazing young right-hander from Van Meter, Iowa, gets better every year, we wonder what heights he will attain in 1941—what new feats he will add to an already brilliant big league record. Will he reach the 30-victory level?

"I think he'll reach it this time," said Frankie Pytlak, who often caught Bobby when a member of the Cleveland catching department. "He almost got up there in 1940, and would have with a little better 'luck.' I take my hat off to that boy. He's improved immensely in the past two years, and all because he was willing to work hard with his eyes and ears open."

Must Work Hard

Feller's swift rise to baseball fame should be an inspiration to kids all over the country. But they should remember—as Pytlak said—that Master Bobby did not get there without hard work. Down through the years countless young hurlers with a hop on their fast ball have appeared in big league training camps. When the pennant races were at their height, however, they were back in the bushes, or home on the farm. They were unwilling to accept the work which goes with the development of a major leaguer.

No young pitcher in the history of baseball was "wilder" than Feller when he first became a Cleveland regular. He would stand out there on the mound, bring back that powerful right arm and fire away in the direction of the plate. But his direction was poor. He walked more batters than he struck out. The opposition beat him by the simple process of waiting in the batter's box for that big fourth ball.

Hitters Stay Loose

"His control is 50 per cent better today than it was five years ago," said Pytlak. "But he's still just wild enough to keep the hitters loose up there at the plate. They don't dare take a toehold, even though few pitches get away from him. That guy with a bat in his hands is always thinking what might happen if one did get away. When they get more confidence in his control, they may hit him harder."

The hitters had confidence in Walter Johnson, yet they rarely took liberties with his fast ball Big Train's smoke ball was alive.

"And so is Feller's," said Pytlak. "Every one he throws does something. It hops, or sails or just hums. But he's easy to catch. I didn't have any trouble doing it."

Although most of the hitters around the American League have bad days when Feller is working Bobby Doerr of the Red Sox has always done well enough facing the Cleveland ace.

Doerr Likes Feller

"That's right," nodded Pytlak. "Doerr can't wait until he gets to the ball park on the days Bobby is pitching. It's three for three or three for four every time. Doerr stands back in the batter's box and just tees off. And Feller can't figure out how to stop him."

Feller this year is working under a new manager, Roger Peckinpaugh. Despite what you may have read in the newspapers, Oscar Vitt did a lot to develop Bobby into a real pitcher. Oscar "fathered" the boy through his early big league stages; nursed him along through the awkward stage. However, Bobby is a man now and strong enough to stand on his own feet.

At the present time Bob Feller has more experienced competition in the pitching field. There are Buck Newsom, Paul Derringer and Bucky Walters. But soon Bobby will stand alone at the top of the heap—unchallenged by anyone. It may happen this year; perhaps not until next. But it is coming, as sure as Joe McCarthy is managing the Yankees.

Auerbach Trophy To Tom Glennon

MIAMI, Fla., March 4 (AP)—Dogged persistence finally has won the Judge Emil S. Auerbach hydroplane trophy for Tommy Glennon, West Chester, Pa., powerboat enthusiast.

Glennon started trying for the $5,000 trophy when it was offered in 1937 by S. Mortimer Auerbach as a memorial to his father, the late Judge Auerbach. He built three boats during the next four years and raced for the trophy annually, but the best he could do was third in 1938.

But the young trucking executive kept trying. He built another boat, the Wild Goose VI, and finally captured the trophy yesterday on his fifth attempt.

Glennon drove his Wild Goose VI to second place in the final heat yesterday, running his point total to 925 against 800 for "Wild Bill" Cantrell of Louisville, Ky., in the three heats of the event.

Glennon finished third in the first heat Sunday, and won the second heat with an average of 56.484 m. p. h.

Cantrell, driving Why Worry, won the first and third heats. He did not finish the second heat because of mechanical difficulties.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	25	11	6	119	82	56
Boston	22	8	12	140	92	56
Detroit	18	14	10	96	87	46
Rangers	18	19	8	123	112	44
Chicago	16	21	6	105	121	38
Montreal	14	24	6	111	132	34
Americans	8	24	10	89	152	26

C. F. Adams Still Sticks By Golfing Stars of Past

MIAMI, Fla., March 4 (AP) — Charles F. Adams, owner of the Boston Bees, the Boston Bruins, and a race track, can't quite make up his mind whether the present crop of golfers is any better than the old group. About the only difference he can see for certain is that they've quit wearing plus-fours since he last found time to visit a golf course.

You see, Mr. Adams was chosen as the ideal man to settle this everlasting argument about whether the old masters could beat the present-day Sneads and Nelsons because of his unique qualifications.

Ouimet Match

The last match he saw, up to yesterday when he watched the four-ball at the Miami Biltmore, was a play-off for the United States open championship at Brookline, Mass., in 1913. The participants, as you might recall, were Francis Ouimet of this country and Ted Ray and Harry Vardon of England.

As this was to be Mr. Adams' first sight of high-class golf in some 28 years, he was warned to be prepared for quite a shock. The balls, it was explained, were much better and the clubs far advanced over the equipment they used to struggle around with. The players, too, had practiced a great deal more than the old gang and their technique had improved.

Snead Special

So off he went, and it wasn't but a couple of holes until, sure enough, Sammy Snead hit one of his extra specials that traveled about two city blocks, dug in its brakes as it hit the green, and stopped right by the hole.

"There," Mr. Adams was asked, "I suppose you see the difference now?"

"Not yet," he replied. "Francis hit 'em like that the afternoon he beat the British. My, but you should have seen the crowd that day. A lot bigger than this one, and they were running from hole to hole, and there weren't any gallery police."

That was how it went for 18 holes. "Do you see the difference now, Mr. Adams?"

"No, not yet. Well, maybe this bunch moves slower. The old bunch moved quicker. They'd finish up a match in maybe two hours and a half."

"Any difference yet?" hopefully.

Big Hands

"No, not yet. Say, that Vardon had a beautiful swing and he had the biggest hands I ever saw. He could wrap them right around a club. That crowd really whooped it up when Francis beat Ray."

Before the finish the gallery was about ready to apologize every time one of our current young stars missed a 40-foot putt.

There was nothing to do but turn to baseball. Did Mr. Adams anticipate the sale of his Boston Bees soon?

"I've made it clear that when the club is sold it will be to only one man, President Bob Quinn," said Mr. Adams. "He has given me five years of hard work and devotion and I want him to have the Bees."

Eastern League To Celebrate Its 40th Anniversary

The Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, one of the most venerable of the college athletic organizations, will celebrate the 40th anniversary of its founding in 1900 with a banquet at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City on March 26, it has just been announced from the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics by Asa S. Bushnell, the League's secretary-treasurer.

The dinner will be attended by athletic administrators, coaches, and officials of various eras, and by past and present basketball letter-men from the seven member colleges—Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale. The 1941 championship trophies will be presented to the winners by the organization's president, Reynolds Benson of Columbia. The toastmaster will be Romeyn Berry of Cornell, for many years an officer of the League, and the speakers will include Ralph Morgan of Pennsylvania, one of the League's early sponsors.

The Eastern Intercollegiate League, established when basketball itself was only 10 years old, has been closely identified with the sport's development during the greater part of its history. In the current season, its 40th anniversary year, the League is witnessing another in a long series of evenly contested championship races, with Dartmouth, defending title-holder, leading by a narrow margin over Cornell and Columbia, the principal challengers.

B. U. Basketball Quintet Establishes New Record

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After the most successful basketball season in Boston University's history, Coach Mel Collard cannot quite believe his eyes. Next year, it appears, B. U. should have a season just as good if not better.

This year's Terrier quintet played a total of 16 games of which it won 13 and lost three, a record which surpassed the previous mark set up by Capt. Solly Nechtem's team in 1938-39 of 10 wins and four losses.

For the second time in Terrier history the team was undefeated in the B. U. gym on St. Botolph Street, but where Solly's team played only four games there, this present club has eight engagements there.

In regard to total scoring this winter's five was third in the list of B. U. teams, but only because it played fewer games than either of the two ahead of it. Altogether this season the team scored 723 points. Heading the list is the 1937-38 team, which scored 962 points in 19 games, and second is the 1924-25 quintet which totaled 760 points in 23 games.

But for an unfortunate set of circumstances, there is a chance that Capt. George Pantano's team might have gone undefeated this winter. The boys started off by winning their first four games from Bates, Assumption, American International, and Tufts before dropping before Clark by nine points. At Worcester, however, Walter Williams and Cliff Fitzpatrick, starting center and forward, and two reserves were out ill, and their loss was too great a handicap.

Following this loss the Terriers rolled over Worcester Tech and Williams and then fell again before Wesleyan. This game was their first after the midyear examination layoff, and the boys had had only one day's practice. In addition Fitzpatrick had dropped out of school leaving a gap because he was one of the leading scorers at the time.

The Terriers won their next game from Coast Guard, then lost to Springfield, and finally won their last six games from Massachusetts State, New Hampshire, Colby, Harvard, M. I. T., and Brown. Springfield, it can be pointed out, tipped over the Rhode Island State Rams last night for their third loss of the campaign.

Proof of the fact that this year's team could roll when it got going can be seen in those last six victories, all of which were won within the space of nine days. Four of the games, moreover, were played away from home.

As far as the individual scoring is concerned, Captain Pantano led all the rest. His 186 points topped Jim Cassidy's 160, Walter William's 139, Charlie Thomas' 114, Howie Mitchell's 42, and Dudley Purbeck's 35. Pantano, Williams, Thomas, and Cassidy were the high scorers on last year's quintet also.

These six men played the majority of the games this winter, and all except Pantano and possibly Thomas, who may be taken in the draft, are due to be back. In addition, Coach Collard is expecting a great deal of help from Joe Silver, set a new scoring record as a freshman last winter and who was brought along slowly this winter in preparation to take over Pantano's job. Also back will be George Radulski, reserve center, and Charlie Dickson, reserve guard.

From Coach Al Kawal's freshmen, who really won the yearling championship of New England with 12 victories in 13 games, will come six good players in John Cronin and Bob McKee, forwards, Frank Olivigni and Bill Madden, guards, Warren Langley, center, and Don Giles, handyman. The freshmen's only loss was to the New Hampshire yearlings in overtime.

Interesting to note the five leading scorers are all football men, as are five out of the six main freshman players. Cronin is the only one who does not perform on the gridiron.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

Ted Williams Expected Tomorrow

SARASOTA, Fla.—The Boston Red Sox score of pitchers have one more day to get kinks out of their arms before they'll be required to bear down hard. After today's practice, Manager Joe Cronin plans to start intra-camp games. Ted Williams, who just has agreed to terms, is expected tomorrow, and Cronin plans to give him a couple of days to get into the training swing.

San Antonio, Texas—Casey Stengel dislikes to think of breaking up his Boston Bees' squad. "We'll be forced to cut more than a few promising youngsters loose, and they are going to be gobbled up by other major league clubs," he mourned. "It's always a feast or a famine with me when players are concerned." Casey calls his combination of ex-Yankees — Babe Dahlgren, Bama Rowell, Eddie Miller and Sibby Sisti — a "million dollar" infield.

Tampa, Fla.—Possibly as a part of the campaign to get Ernie Lombardi to sign his contract, Manager Bill McKechnie of the World Champion Cincinnati Reds is predicting a bright catching future for Rookie Dick West. As to developments in the Lombardi affair, Deacon Bill says there's nothing new and, besides, signing players is General Manager Warren Giles' job.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—"Old Pete" is the biggest show stealer in the St. Louis Cardinals' camp since Pepper Martin's Mud Cat band. "Old Pete" — so dubbed by the Cards because his control and tireless energy recall Grover Alexander—is Banker Byron Moser's electrically-operated pitching machine. It will be a big factor in improving batting, Boss Sam Breadon believes, but the human hurler still has the edge—"for batters have to watch the moundsmen's arms for timing their swings."

Avalon, Calif. — Lou Novikoff, rookie outfielder who signed a Chicago Cub contract only Sunday, already is a regular. The eccentric slugger will play left field for the varsity in the first squad game Wednesday. Today will be his first real workout.

St. Petersburg, Fla. — Manager Joe McCarthy of the New York Yankees claims his shift of Joe Gordon from second base to first will give the club additional speed on defense and power on attack.

"Gordon is the kind of player who handles a ball so well you can't keep him down," says McCarthy. "He's bigger than Joe Judge, or Stuffy McInnis and I feel he will make us a good first baseman. Priddy and Rizzuti measure up as a highly satisfactory second-base combination."

Pasadena, Calif.—Competition is terrific on the Chicago White Sox pitching squad. Manager Jimmy Dykes plans to carry nine hurlers, including Ted Lyons, Bill Dietrich, Thornton Lee, Ed Smith, Johnny Rigney and Pete Appleton. Leading the candidates for the other jobs are Johnny Humphries and Joe Haynes.

Lakeland, Fla.—Hal Manders, rookie from Beaumont, Texas, seems to have the jump on other moundsmen in the Detroit Tigers' camp. He has been throwing four weeks. Now, while the others still are limbering up, he is firing fast balls and curves impressively.

Pros Taking Course Apart

CORAL GABLES, Fla., March 4 (AP)—It's enough to discourage any duffer, the way picked golf professionals have been taking the Miami Biltmore golf course—a 6,640-yard layout—to pieces in the international four-ball tournament.

Since 16 two-man teams started Sunday, contestants have accounted for two eagles and 295 birdies in 410 holes of match play.

The eagles both won holes, but on 46 occasions birdies were good for nothing better than halves.

Best Average

Best average for clipping par has been established by the red hot combination of Sammy Snead of Hot Springs, Va., and Ralph Guldahl of Chicago, now favorites to survive two more days of play and regain the trophy they won two years ago.

Snead and Guldahl have fired an eagle and 21 birdies in the 64 holes they needed to defeat two opponents.

The 1940 winners—Billy Burke of Cleveland, Ohio, and Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y.—turned in 23 birdies in 70 holes. An eagle and 20 birdies were gathered by Gene Sarazen of Brookfield, Conn., and Ben Hogan of Purchase, N. Y., in 73 holes. Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., and Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill., scored 15 below-par holes out of 74 played.

In the battle of birdies today, Burke and Wood opposed Sarazen and Hogan, while Snead and Guldahl were paired against Runyan and Smith.

30-Footer

Sarazen dropped a 30-foot putt yesterday for an eagle three on the 500-yard first extra hole to defeat Leonard Dodson of Springfield, Mo., and Willie Goggin of Miami after they were all square at the end of the regulation 36.

Smith sank a six-foot putt on the 165-yard second hole to win an extra-hole encounter with Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, and Harold McSpaden of Winchester, Mass.

Burke and Wood triumphed, 3 and 2, over Clayton Heafner of Linville, N. C., and Leo Walper of Washington, substituting for Ed Oliver, who was called into the Army.

Snead and Guldahl were impressive in their 3-and-2 decision over Johnny Bulla of Chicago and Lloyd Mangrum of Oak Park.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results March 3

Iowa State 41, Kansas 29.
Purdue 38, Northwestern 20.
Iowa 46, Minnesota 39.
Indiana 49, U. of Chicago 33.
Loyola (Baltimore) 40, Washington C. 29.
John Marshall 60, Hudson 42.
U. of Detroit 38, Michigan Normal 30.
Chihuahua, Mexico, State Teachers 48, Arkansas State 37.
Waynesburg 58, Fairmont Teachers 51.
Concordia (Moorhead, Minn.) 49, St. Olaf 47.
St. Marys (Winona, Minn.) 46, St. Johns U. 26.
Ripon 42, Grinnell 39.
Canisius 60, Scranton 57.
Colby 34, Bates 27.
Luther 40, Loras 22.
Chicago Teachers 38, Omaha U. 31.
Springfield (Mass.) Col. 59, R. I. State 50.
Wallace 51, Western Reserve 42.
Marietta 48, John Carroll 47.
George Wash. 59, St. John's (Brooklyn) 42.
U. of Arizona 55, Arizona State Teachers (Flagstaff) 46.
Eastern Washington Col. 45, Gonzaga 43.
Gila College of Arizona 47, New Mexico Normal (Las Vegas) 42.
Monmouth 50, Augustana 41.
Cornell Jr. Varsity 56, Ithaca College 30.

Soccer Tie

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4 (AP)—Two municipal league soccer teams, the Raftery-Eagans and Old Timers, played to a scoreless tie.

So they continued with an eight-minute overtime period. Still no one scored. They played another. In the third overtime both teams made a point, necessitating still another overtime . . . and another.

After eight overtime periods the score was still tied—so they called it quits. Final score: 1 to 1.

Yachting Briefs

Dudley C. Sharp's big yawl Gulf Stream has been declared winner of the 12th annual St. Petersburg-Havana yacht race on corrected time. Gulf Stream followed Good News, Robert W. Johnson, the first boat to finish, over the line by a couple of minutes. Good News was awarded second prize. Stormy Weather, winner of the Miami-Nassau race several weeks ago, was third. Gulf Stream, formerly known in New York waters as the Alsumar, had a corrected time of 36h. 15m. 12s.

* * *

Larchmont Race Week, the feature event of the yachting season for the Long Island Sound racing classes, will be held a week later than usual this year. Larchmont officials announce the 1941 meeting will be held July 19-26.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Washington	33	13	7	73
Baltimore	33	16	6	72
Atlantic City	26	24	5	57
River Vale	22	29	2	46
Boston	19	29	6	44
New York	16	38	0	32

Walker Cup Series

Baltimore	6	3	1	13
Washington	5	2	1	11
Atlantic City	5	4	1	11
River Vale	4	3	1	9
New York	3	6	0	6
Boston	1	6	2	4

840

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There Is a School in England Where the Senior Boys Are Veteran Soldiers

And Where Juniors of Thirteen, Like Wladyslaw and Darek, Have Already Lived Epics.—It Is Run for Polish Lads, by the Brave Polish Government

By G. Delap Stevenson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

There is a school in England where the senior boys are veteran soldiers and where juniors of thirteen have already lived epics. These youngsters are Poles who escaped from their country in order to fight for her liberation. Some sixty of them are now gathered together in a boarding school run by the Polish Government in Great Britain. They are not refugees seeking safety but young soldiers waiting for their opportunity to join the Polish forces.

Most of those between the ages of fifteen and eighteen were already in the army during the war in Poland, and after going through the most severe fighting, escaped to France with their units. Here the reorganized Polish contingent combed out its younger boys and established a school for them in Paris. When France fell, the boys, led by the school chaplain, escaped to England, where, by August, the new school was under way.

There are some boys, under fifteen, who were not in the army, but made their way out of Poland by themselves in the hope of fighting for their country. Such was Wladyslaw, aged thirteen, the son of a Polish airman now fighting in Egypt. Wladyslaw's father had already left Poland when, full of enthusiasm to follow in his footsteps, the boy set off without even telling his mother. He crossed the Carpathian mountains in February, a year ago, when they were still deep under snow, walking for more than a hundred miles. In Slovakia he was arrested and put in a prison camp, but he managed to escape again, and got into Hungary. Here he found the Polish Consul, who looked after him and sent him on to France, where his father was at that time.

Two other young boys now at the school made a similar escape. They are brothers Kuba and Darek, aged eleven and thirteen who in September, 1939, made their way to their father in Rumania.

The Masters Not Surprised

These exploits by their young pupils do not surprise the masters who now have charge of the boys. One of the masters, who had taken part in the siege of Warsaw, told the writer that boys of eight had gone out in front of the Polish lines with hand grenades and successfully blown up German tanks. Children were also taking part in sabotage after the German occupation.

An older boy, Warchal, aged seventeen, did not leave Poland till last April, when he, too, decided he must fight for Poland. By this time it was not possible to travel across Italy. So he went via Turkey to Syria to Marseilles.

The masters have had no less extraordinary adventures than the boys. Most of them had left their civilian jobs and were in the army when Poland was overrun. The principal was wounded and taken prisoner, but he escaped. With his fiancée, he crossed the Carpathians by unfrequented tracks in deep snow. They were married when they reached Budapest. They then went to France and he took part in the fighting near Rennes. She now teaches the boys music.

Among the masters there are men who were formerly university professors, so the boys have teachers with much higher qualifications than an ordinary high school staff. Polish literature is taken by a distinguished modern poet, mechanics by an important civil engineer. The principal was formerly a barrister and a university lecturer.

The school is organized like a continental lycée, rather than an English public school. It was opened because it was essential to have a school where these boy patriots could live and be educated. Most of them are without relatives in England. Younger Polish children, who have been brought over with their parents, are sent to English schools.

Polish Education More Valuable

For boys in their 'teens, however, English boarding schools are expensive, and a distinctively Polish education is more valuable to youths who hope soon to take an active part in freeing their country. One of their most important tasks will be helping to re-establish Polish culture which is now being crushed out by the Nazis in Poland.

Naturally the Polish school pays great attention to teaching English. One English master, a Pole, is paid for by the Mennonite Church of America and another, a Scot, by the British Council.

The school is housed in a former building of the University of London, the students of which have been evacuated. The Poles would also like to move their school into the country, not so much because of bombs, but because a big town presents many occasions for mischief to boys who for months have lived as soldiers and men of the world. It is the boys in the middle classes who find settling down most difficult. The older ones have a fine sense of responsibility, and the younger ones quickly accept school life as normal.

In general, however, the morale of the school is excellent. The boys are in England for a purpose and are completely without self-pity. Those to whom the writer spoke had a quiet self-contained manner and took their journeys and adventures very calmly.

The school is sparsely equipped, for there are no funds to spare. Ordinary tables are used instead of desks, and football cannot be played for lack of a field and equipment. Instead there is physical training, tennis, and basketball. One of the great difficulties has been the lack of Polish textbooks, so the school is making its own. The boys take careful notes of lessons and the best are chosen to be duplicated and distributed.

The writer had an interview with General Haller, the Polish Minister for Education in London, and was impressed with his optimism and confidence. He told of a Polish technical school which had been opened in Glasgow. Here some forty boys, unfit for the army, are learning trades with Scottish firms. The school itself is their hostel and center for theoretical classes.

General Haller hopes that before long they will be able to open a Polish boarding school for girls. The Polish schools are paid for by the Polish Government and no fees are charged.

Courtesy of Ann Cardwell

The two upper pictures and the one at lower right are of the boys and young men in the Polish Army in Scotland. Some of them are very young. Many have escaped to Britain by devious routes. The younger of these Polish boys have been taken out of the army and put in school. The photograph at lower left was taken before the invasion, at the Old Town Branch of the Warsaw Y. M. C. A.

Pointers for Piano Players—Teaching Yourself to Listen To the Tone You Are Winning From Your Instrument

16—This Is an Important Pointer: Cultivating a Listening Ear

By Margaret Anderton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you listen—closely enough—to the pressure of your fingers on the piano keys, to the tone you have produced? To quote Tobias Matthay:

"The Ear is the seat of Music. Every piano practice should be a lesson in Ear-training."

Many players, even those of brilliantly advanced capacity as well as the moderately good ones, do not seem to have this faculty of listening to themselves as they play.

The recent remarkable "comeback" to piano playing and the keen interest in studying again, as evidenced among adults especially, in every variety of attainment, is a wonderful sign of how music-conscious we now are.

It makes it especially urgent therefore that we emphasize this cultivation of the habit of "critical self-hearing as you play." It is one of those things that is obligatory for any and every player,—for the professional concert-player as well as for those who play for self-culture, for pleasure, or for amusement.

There is intense joy in hearing the tonal beauty your own hands are creating, particularly if you have a choice grand piano. Even without that delight, I advise everyone to occasionally "give pause," and—striking even just a single tone with a deep relaxed pressure on a piano key (about middle register)—listen to the sound-vibrations until the faintest and final "fade-out." The tone of a grand piano "carries" longer than an upright, and pressure on the damper pedal (not with, but instantly after your hand-stroke) causes the tone to carry to an increased sound-prolongation. To those who have never made this test, remember to keep your eyes and ears on the farthest corner of your room as you listen to the tone "coming back to you," so do NOT gaze down on your piano key.

The music ear and the untuned piano: See to it that your piano is kept tuned to pitch. It not only impairs the quality and life of the piano to let it go untuned, but is also apt to impair the accuracy and keenness of your music ear if you listen to off-pitch sounds.

Pitfalls every type of pianist must avoid, whether a professional player, a highly trained amateur, or a moderate player: Every one of the above listing has pitfalls to avoid.

The brilliantly talented professional concertizer, or virtuoso (would-be, or already "arrived"), who has spent hours and hours working up an astounding speed, a colossal endurance, the power of crashing chords which make the welkin ring, fairly shattering the ether of concert halls, has far more serious pitfalls to avoid than have the players who have no desire for platform plaudits.

Similar pitfalls exist for the highly-trained amateur pianist of serious intent, of a fine technique, eager to "better the good" for the high ideal of artistic interpretation of great master composers. Both of the above have pitfalls. One is to play long, rapid scale-passages, or trills especially, faster than the great composer indicated (just to show how very fast one can play, regardless of the great composer's intentions). Another, in the case of a long trill, is to play havoc with the rhythmical exactitude of the great composer's plan, by trilling long beyond the metric indications. The temptation is great, the excitement of rapid passage-play is great, but how much greater is the ignominy of fnartistic interpretation of a great number composed by a great master.

Pitfalls of the piano player of medium capacity: Most numerous among us are the players of moderate skill, of great ardor, delightful ambition, playing for the sheer love and pleasure we get out of it. Now, where doth the pitfall lie here? In haste, hurry.

So enticing is all the music for piano, the thousand and one piano pieces we wish to learn and play, the pitfall is too much eagerness to get on with this piece, too keen on rushing through the needed points of difficult portions. We wish to "finish up" that first piece (regardless of limited study time) and start on that "perfectly stunning new thing" we have heard someone play. Such laudable desires! For they spell the interest and ambition of men and women, mostly in business all day, who do their piano work with gusto at odd moments or at night.

The pitfall to avoid here is lest your fairly good playing, or quite good skill, may drop into the slipshod, the too casual, until you may get so that while you can play AT a lot of piano music, you cannot play through, decently, any one number.

That would be a great pity! Have a heart for the composer of your lovely piano numbers.

Again, listen to yourself closely as you play, thus keeping your artistic and music conscience on the alert. The music is worth it, and your music making of it is worth-while.

It is rather a nice thing to recall that "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," and undoubtedly the making music on your piano is very worth-while for any and every kind of pianist.

Next Tuesday: New Way and Old Way of Piano Approach.

Superfluous Prepositions

Help Yourself to Easy English—42

52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many persons are prone to use superfluous prepositions. Do you? Example: Tom knocked the box off of the table. (*of* is superfluous) Joe tried to raise up the window. (*up* is superfluous) Caution: Let us guard against all superfluous words in our speech.

Exercise 1

Underscore the unnecessary word.

1. The team started in to play an excellent game.
2. What kind of a novel do you enjoy?
3. Jane was told to finish up some work in chemistry.
4. Is that the kind of a book you always read?
5. John pushed the book off of the table.
6. In the first quarter it seemed our team would lose out.
7. Is that the type of a car you usually prefer?
8. This room is larger than you think for.
9. The maid cleaned up the room this morning.

Exercise 2 (A Review)

Write either *shall* or *will*. Are you using these verbs correctly in your speech and writing?

1. I —— gladly get a book for you.
2. I —— be at camp and hope you —— be there also.
3. I promise you that I —— start at once.
4. He —— gladly get a book for you.
5. —— you be ready to start before five o'clock?

Write the correct form of the verb. If there is a helping verb, use the past participle.

6. (sit) The child —— quietly during the lecture.
7. (lie) Hail stones —— on the grass after the storm.
8. (lie) He had —— only a few minutes before he was asleep.
9. (drink) Have you ever —— water from a sulphur spring?
10. (sit) For many years the old house —— there in solitude.
11. (lie) Now the championship —— between Pembroke and me.
12. (overflow) The river has not ——for several years.
13. (dive) They —— for treasures.

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—in (superfluous); 2—a (illogical); 3—up (superfluous); 4—a (illogical); 5—of (superfluous); 6—out (superfluous); 7—a (illogical); 8—for (superfluous); 9—up (superfluous).

Exercise 2 (A Review): 1—shall; 2—shall, will; 3—will; 4—will; 5—Shall; 6—sat; 7—lay; 8—lain; 9—drunk; 10—sat; 11—lies; 12—overflowed; 13—dived.

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

Through the Editor's Window

Ginling's Twenty-fifth

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the long, long history of China, twenty-five years is but a moment; but in the short span of higher education of Chinese girls a quarter-century is a ripe age for a women's college. Ginling has this year reached that age.

It finds her far inland, her beautiful Nanking campus, which has been repeatedly bombed, now used to house refugees and to provide classes for war widows and orphans; and her scroll of history brushed in with deathless designs of courage and endurance. Of the many brave stories which have come to us from China in the last three years, none is more wonderful than the tale of the westward trek of her students, writes Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, as honorary chairman of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Committee.

"They have gone by boat, car, donkey, or on foot, from the seaboard to the borders of Tibet, over 2,500 miles," she says, "to find a place where they could study in safety. It has been a slow, dangerous journey, broken by hopeful halts when the marchers believed they had reached a haven. Farmhouses and temples have been transformed into classrooms for a few months and then the invading army would force another move westward."

For three months the girls of Ginling, the only women's college in the great Yangtze Valley, made their valiant way—frequently in danger—from Nanking to Chengtu, the campus of the West China Union University, where 200 of them and their dauntless president, Dr. Wu Yi-fang, are now carrying on. The distance, Mrs. Morrow says, is about that of from Washington, D. C., to Chattanooga and then to Denver—but over extremely rough roads under bombing.

* * *

I have before me a group of pictures. Two are of the beautiful Nanking Campus, one showing refugee girls out exercising. A photograph of President Wu shows a modest, alert young woman in a plain high-necked Chinese dress reaching to her feet. Four more photographs depict conditions during the long trek from the Yangtze Basin. One is of a riksha full of books, with a student on foot beside it—somehow the students managed to take all those miles, two pianos, laboratory equipment and books! A second gives a glimpse of unbelievably rough terrain and college girls making their way along an upward path. A third shows a girl who has stopped at the bank of a stream to take off her shoes and cool her feet in the water—on the long, long walk that is rougher than most of the mountain trails Americans climb on week-end recreational jaunts. The fourth shows the ornate gate of, I suppose, the friendly Chengtu campus: for here a line of students, some using walking sticks, others in pairs carrying bulky bundles on poles from shoulder to shoulder, are reaching the end of their long journey.

There are other pictures too. One a group of high school girls—for Ginling's students are always teaching or otherwise helping other women and girls. Refugee babies, too, are seen in another photograph—for the Ginling girls have worked constantly with the refugee problem as part of their college service—on their own campus, enroute, and since reaching Chengtu. A third shows some Chinese girls in overalls and big hats, radiant with smiles, at work on the Burma Road—"Symbol," someone has said, "of an unbeatable China."

* * *

Ginling graduates are teaching, running co-operatives, acting as factory inspectors; they are writers, natural scientists, nurses, doctors, mothers for the New China. For twenty-two recent graduates there were seventy urgent jobs.

"The experience of the past three years has clearly shown the wisdom of our government in maintaining and developing educational institutions in war time," writes Ginling's President Wu to Mrs. Morrow and the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Committee which has been formed to help this brave college. "In the two-fold program of resistance and reconstruction the need for well-trained men and women is ever-increasing," she goes on. "Every June we are embarrassed because there are many more openings than we have graduates to fill them. . . . Through 'lessons of blood' we in China have learned where we have failed and what can be accomplished, and we need desperately more women with adequate training and Christian spirit."

A Tuesday Column

Pamphlet on 'How Good Is Your Community?'

If you write to the American Education Press, 400 South Front Street, Columbus, Ohio, you may have a free copy of "The American Way," a supplement to "Our Times," Vol. VI, No. 17, Jan. 13-17, 1941. This issue, devoted to the question, "How Good Is Your Community?," lists scores of specific things which boys and girls can do to build a happier, healthier community life. The pamphlet may be ordered in quantities at $2 per 100.

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Commerce and Finance

Industry to Weigh 'Community Pools' of Defense Facilities

Business and Industry

A. T. & T. Net Is Well Above That of 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company and its principal subsidiaries consolidated net income for 1940 reached a new peak, on the present compilation, totaling $210,497,453, an increase of $20,216,000 over 1939, according to the annual report just made public by Walter S. Gifford, President.

This income, spurred by record high operating revenues, due to the national defense program, is equal to $11.26 each on the parent company's 18,686,794 capital shares, and compares with 1939 consolidated net income of $190,280,877, or $10.18 a share. In 1929, when a different basis was used, consolidated net income was around $217,000,000.

Net income of the parent company only was at an all-time high of $183,344,032, or $10.08 a share, compared with $172,586,539, or $9.24 a share, in 1939. The previous peak was $179,834,000 in 1937.

Records Established

A total of 17,484,000 telephones were in service at the end of the year and with telephone conversations also establishing new records, gross operating revenues of the Bell System increased 6 per cent over the 1939 total to the record figure of $1,174,322,000. In 1939 total operating revenues were $1,107,187,698.

Speaking of the effects of the defense program, Mr. Gifford said:

"National defense considerations greatly influenced the course of events in 1940 in the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and its associated companies in the Bell System. Much pending construction was advanced ahead of schedule. Prudent measures were taken to safeguard telephone facilities. Reserve power equipment was installed or ordered at all important telephone central offices which did not already have it, so as to insure continuity of power supply under all conditions.

"The establishment of alternate toll routes between important points, which has already done so much to improve the dependability of toll and long distance service, was given further impetus.

"Where the need lay in the future, rather than in the present, steps were taken to increase the available number of telephone circuits along important routes and to make sure of adequate circuits, equipment and personnel at points where there might be unusual service demands."

More Telephones

A gain of 950,000 telephones in service in 1940 is reported by the Bell System, the largest increase ever recorded in a single year. The daily average number of telephone conversations in 1940 was 79,303,000, or 5,500,000 more than the 1939 average.

Total gross additions to telephone plant, which include re-used plant and material, amounted to $38,393,000 last year, and retirements to $224,229,000, resulting in a net increase for 1940 of $157,164,000, or 3.4 per cent. This compares with a net investment in 1939 of $101,432,000, or 2.3 per cent. Investment in telephone plant at the end of 1940 was $4,747,674,000, against which there were depreciation and amortization reserves of $1,360,896,000, or 28.7 per cent. The reserve at the end of 1939 was $1,304,376,000.

"Taxes continued to rise," Mr. Gifford said. "For 1940 taxes, including those charged to construction, amounted to $187,598,000, an increase of $28,693,000 over 1939, which year, in turn, showed an increase of $11,474,000 over 1938. Taxes in 1940 were equal to about $11 a telephone, or nearly a dollar a month."

The total capital obligations of the system, including capital stock premiums and surplus, were $3,861,038,000, of which debt obligations amounted to $1,234,092,000, or less than 32 per cent.

American Telephone & Telegraph Company had 630,900 stockholders of record at year end, or 5,900 less than a year earlier. The average number of shares held was thirty, against twenty-nine at the end of 1939. No stockholder held as much as 1 per cent.

Remington Rand Plans Split-Up in Common Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Remington Rand, Inc., have authorized a split-up in the common stock which will give stockholders one additional share for each 10 held.

The board also authorized the restoration of the 1937 wage dividend plan for factory workers now paid on an hourly basis. This provides for added monthly wages on the basis of the company's average earnings for the prior three months. The company said it was expected that payments under the plan would start shortly after March 31 with the beginning of the new fiscal year.

To effect the common stock split-up the directors approved an increase in the outstanding $1 par value stock by 158,000 shares. The additional shares will be distributed on May 1 toholders of record March 14.

The company announced a cash dividend of 20 cents a share on the common stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 14. Similar dividends were paid in recent quarters.

Remington Rand's principal domestic plants are in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, and Missouri.

Reports Peak Year

© Harris & Ewing

Walter S. Gifford
President of American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Defense Industries Loans From Banks Over $500,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—More than $500,000,000 had been loaned defense industries by 195 large banks in 79 cities prior to December 31, the American Bankers Association reported.

The institutions, replying to questionnaires on defense activities sent by the association to banks in leading industrial centers, reported commitments outstanding of $572,949,466 for defense purposes and negotiations under way for $112,235,733 additional loans.

P. D. Houston, president of the association, said the survey "by no means represents a complete picture of the defense lending of banks, which would require a survey of 15,000 institutions."

Communal Plan to Expedite Defense Sponsored by NAM

NEW YORK (AP)—Manufacturers throughout the nation will be asked within the next few week to form "community pools" of their facilities to expedite defense production.

This communal plan will be sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, it was learned.

A majority of the NAM board of directors, which will meet to consider the project, is known to favor its immediate application on a nation-wide basis.

The action, it is understood, will be based upon figures showing that hundreds of thousands of man-hours now available to defense manufacturing are not being put to use despite the administration's repeated pleas for a speed-up of munitions making.

The NAM, on its own responsibility, has been gathering data throughout the country as to what firms have government contracts, which are doing subcontracting work, and what factories, without defense work, are able to take it on, at least on a part-time basis.

Preliminary reports from this survey, which will be in progress for at least another month, have resulted in the movement for community pools of manufacturers.

Two methods of pooling have been selected as best adapted to the United States. They are known as the regional clearing and York plans. Both are recommended for adaptation to the needs of the various manufacturing communities of the nation.

How York Plan Works

The regional clearing plan is a theory originated by B. T. Bonnot, President of Bonnot Co., Canton, Ohio. It provides that the government, through regional clearing agencies, inform the manufacturers of those areas just what types of defense products are required and that "local defense committees and trained plant officials take the initiative in searching out lines of action and service which they know they can perform and when they can perform them."

Under this plan, the regional organizations could select volunteering local plants to make required parts and products for co-ordination with the national defense manufacturing effort.

The York plan gets its name from the fact that it has been under operation since last July in York, Pa., where one of its founders, W. S. Shipley, chairman of York Ice Machinery Corp., explained:

"The manufacturers of York entered this national defense movement wholeheartedly from its very inception and have, with every facility at their command, backed up the President in his endeavor to not only prepare our own country, but to assist Great Britain."

Under the York plan, every manufacturer of a community contributes to a common pool in his locality all information concerning the tools of his plant, the space available, the number and skill of his employees, and what idle machinery and idle men he has available to contribute to the community effort.

Manufacturers holding government contracts then can select from this pool ready facilities to assist them in filling the government orders. Two government contractors of York, for example, have farmed out part of their work to 15 shops in the community which were too small even to have considered bidding for government contracts.

Plan Works Well

The York plan has worked so well that man-hours of labor in one representative York shop have increased 26 per cent in the last four months over the like period a year ago and 57 per cent over two years ago. At the same time, night work and overtime has increased 230 per cent over a year and 450 per cent over two years ago.

An unusual feature of the York plan is its so-called "golden rule" feature. Since many of the blacksmith shops and other small plants called into production under the pool have never before worked on government orders, they are permitted to try their hands at the business first before undertaking fixed price agreements.

As the York committee expresses it: "inasmuch as the subcontracts were taken at a very close price, the subcontractor should be assured of at least coming out even.

"Therefore, there is an unwritten rule that before a price is fixed on a subcontract, the subcontractor will have an opportunity to ascertain his costs from actual operations and a large number of orders are placed with this understanding."

As proof of the success of its pooling plan, York, with a population of 57,000, is able to list an output of 20 specific defense products—including gun mounts, machine guns, trench mortars and shells—in a quantity far above the capabilities of any single factory in the area.

U. S. Stocking Up on Copper

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Government has laid long-range plans to assure a full supply of the copper vital to United States defense and industrial production.

Purchase of 235,000 tons of Latin American copper already has been arranged. Washington officials indicated this was only a beginning of a program designed not only to acquire copper reserves but also build up United States-Latin American trade ties.

From Washington also comes word the U. S. Tariff Commission had ordered an investigation of the cost of domestic copper production. This might have been done, it was suggested in the trade, with a view to throwing into production some of the high-cost mines which cannot operate profitably at the present price of 12 cents a pound for copper.

Metal dealers freely estimated that on the basis of present supplies, and supplies in sight, the copper industry would be short 50,000 to 80,000 tons of the red metal by the end of May. These estimates were based on the assumption, widely held in the trade, that consumption in February-March-April-May would average around 135,000 tons monthly. This would compare with the record rate of 122,000 tons in January.

Domestic producers, meanwhile, opened their order books for June delivery at the unchanged price of 12 cents a pound. All available copper for delivery before June has been disposed of, dealers reported.

Pennsylvania Industry Adopts Unique Pooling Plan to Meet Defense Orders

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Pennsylvania industry has embarked upon a unique experiment of pooling its equipment and resources in a two-fold effort to obtain as many national defense contracts as possible while at the same time retaining normal business.

The plan started in the City of York over a dinner conversation in which a manufacturer told a fellow businessman:

"I have turned down a sweet contract in Washington. I didn't have the machinery handy."

He described it, the friend said he had the necessary machinery idle part of the time, and the project was born. York's businessmen got together and listed their equipment and what it could do.

The Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, two-year old agency of the State government, thought enough of the idea to start promoting it from Lake Erie to Philadelphia.

Commerce Secretary Richard P. Brown said the pooling plan now is operating in 35 Pennsylvania industrial areas.

He said he had sent letters to 560 companies throughout the country, explaining the plan and offering aid in locating Pennsylvania factories equipped and ready to produce parts under sub-contract. Fifteen prompt replies accepted the offer, he said.

Under the pooling program, a check is kept of the current idle hours of machines and men operating in industrial areas covered by the pool.

Each pool, Mr. Brown explained, exchanges its "idle hour" inventory with other pools, so that plant managers in immediate need of stepping up production through sub-contracts can ascertain promptly where such equipment is available.

New Railroad Car Wheel Safer, More Durable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio—Development of a new railroad passenger car wheel for high-speed service, providing an additional margin of safety and durability, was announced by W. W. Sebald, Vice-President of the American Rolling Mill Company.

Five years of research were necessary to develop the wheel. A wheel testing machine, the first of its kind, was designed to study wheels under the same conditions that prevail in railroad service. Previously the only method of testing wheel performance was to put wheels into actual service.

The new wheel will be manufactured at Armco wheel works, Butler, Pa. Mr. Sebald said license for manufacture will be offered to other companies.

General Baking Net 77 Cents Share

NEW YORK (AP)—General Baking Co., in a report for the year ended Dec. 28, showed net profit of $1,923,926, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 77 cents a share on common stock. This compared with $1,507,027 in 1939, or 50 cents a common share. Gross sales were $39,346,815 against $39,047,191.

George L. Morrison, President, said the company planned shortly to begin the production of bread "enriched by vitamins and minerals, which has the endorsement of our Federal Government and health authorities."

The company has bakeries in about 20 states stretching from the Atlantic seaboard to the Midwest and Southwest.

Zinc Delivery Limited To Existing Contracts

NEW YORK (AP)—The Board of Governors of the Commodity Exchange ruled that trading in zinc for future delivery should be limited to fulfilling contracts already made.

The ruling, which becomes effective March 4, was adopted by the exchange because of shortage of supplies of zinc to satisfy contracts. It prevents the making of new futures contracts in the metal on the exchange.

The board said it felt the action might be "helpful in the general interest."

Brokers' Loans Rise $50,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $332,000,000.

The week ended Feb. 26 and the total represented an increase of $50,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $457,000,000.

Your Income Tax

No. 31

Checking Delinquents

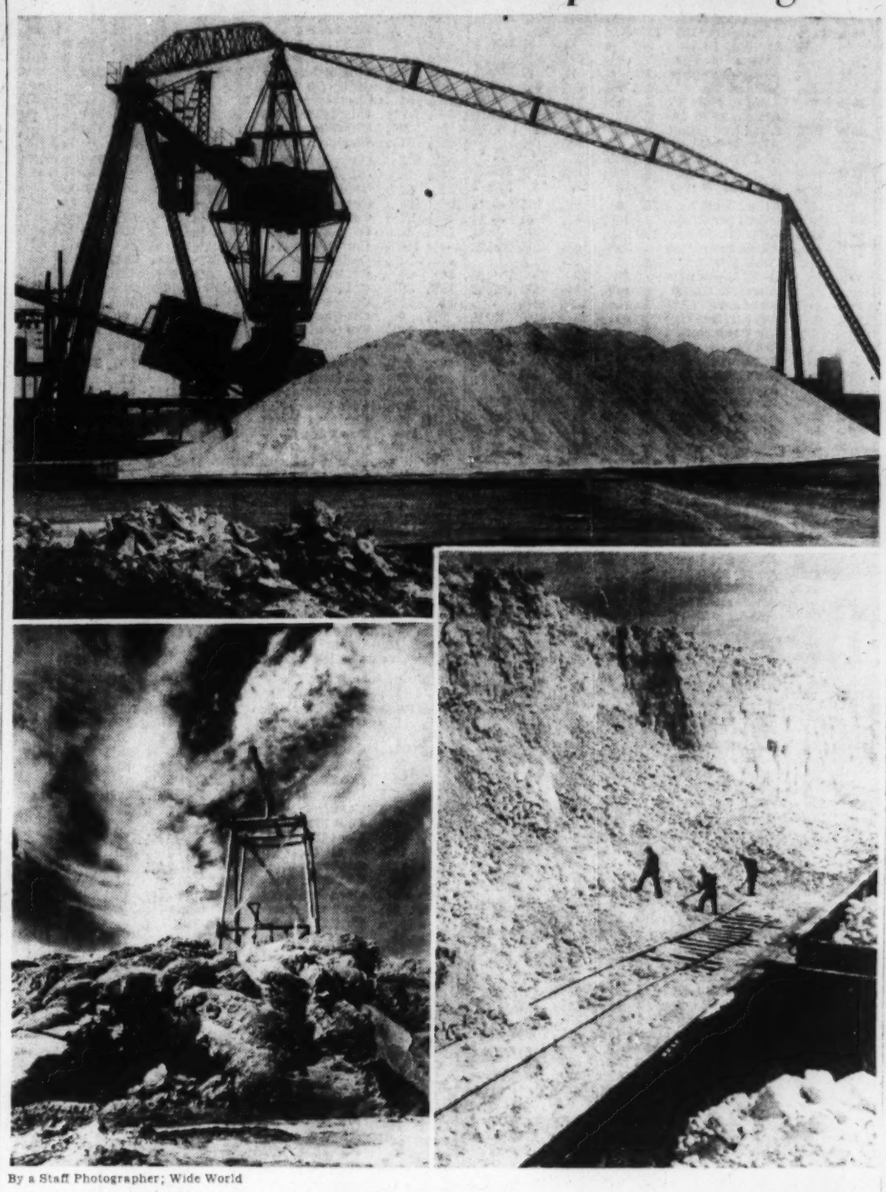
The Bureau of Internal Revenue has at its command many sources for checking up delinquent taxpayers. One of these is the "information at source" provision of the Internal Revenue Code, under which persons, "in whatever capacity acting," are required to report on Form 1099, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C., payments of fixed or determinable income to another in the calendar year of 1940 of $800 or more. If the recipient is married, and is a citizen or resident of the United States, reports need not be made of salary or other compensation for personal services unless the payments aggregate $2,000 or more. If the marital status of the payee is unknown to the payor, the payee is considered a single person for the purpose of filing an information return of salary or other compensation for personal services.

Fixed or determinable income includes wages, salaries, royalties, premiums, rent, interest, etc. A separate return of information for each employee is required of employers. The requirements are not limited to periodical payments, but a single payment must be reported. Domestic and resident foreign corporations are required to make a separate report, Form 1099, of dividends or distributions for each individual, citizen, or resident of the United States, resident fiduciary, or a resident partnership any member of which is a citizen or resident, who was paid $100 or more during the calendar year 1940.

All persons or organizations acting at any time during the year 1940 as broker or other agent in stock, bond, or commodity transactions (including banks which handle clearing orders for depositors or custodian accounts) are required to file annual returns of information on Form 1100 with respect to all customers, depositors, or accounts for whom or which the total amount of the sales of securities or commodities, or the total market value of the securities exchanged, is $25,000 or more during the calendar year 1940 and each subsequent calendar year, with certain exceptions. A separate Form 1100 must be prepared for each customer, depositor, or account for whom or which business was transacted during the year, and must show the name and address and other information provided for in the form.

Information returns are carefully checked with individual returns of taxpayers. Thousands of delinquent returns and additional revenue amounting to millions of dollars have been secured as the result of the examination of information returns.

Stock Piles of U. S. Sulphur Rising



By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Top: Piles of sulphur in yard of Monsanto Chemical Co., Everett, Mass. Lower left: Piped to the surface in liquid form, sulphur solidifies a short while after contact with the air. Lower right: Huge mounds of solid sulphur are blasted down and loaded for shipment

Record Use of Sulphur in '40; Exports Show Heavy Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new all-time high in the domestic consumption of sulphur with notable gains in exports principally to Great Britain, Canada and Australia are reported in a survey by W. W. Duecker of the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company.

"During 1940, total production amounted to about 2,725,000 gross tons, an increase of 23 per cent over 1939. Shipments from the mines exceeded the 1939 figure by more than 300,000 tons and reached a total of almost 2,600,000 tons, a new record for the American industry, representing an increase of about four per cent over the previous high year of 1937."

Stocks Increase

There was a slight increase in the stocks maintained by Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, bringing its total to nearly 3,000,000 tons at the end of the year. This quantity alone, says Mr. Duecker, is "sufficient to care for the domestic demand for about one and two-third years at the 1940 rate. Government statistics on stocks are not yet available, but it is estimated that other mines will add about 1,200,000 tons to this figure. Using 1940 figures, these stocks would be sufficient to meet all needs, domestic and foreign, for a period of over a year and a half.

"The chief foreign consumers of American sulphur in 1940 were Great Britain, Canada and Australia. Total foreign shipments during the year amounted to about 750,000 tons, an increase of 12 per cent over the 1939 total. The foreign shipments reflect changes brought about by the war. Formerly, large quantities of sulphur were exported to Norway and Sweden but these markets have been completely closed and no American sulphur is going to any port in the Scandinavian Peninsula.

"A compensating factor, however, lies in the fact that the sulphite pulp heretofore imported from those countries is now being manufactured in the United States and Canada, and hence a portion at least of the increase in domestic consumption of sulphur and the shipments to Canada may be attributed to the decline in imports of foreign pulp.

"In the past, Italy and Norway supplied large quantities of sulphur to Europe and the Eastern Hemisphere, but exports from those countries have been curtailed or stopped by the war. To a large extent American sulphur has replaced the tonnage latterly shipped by Italy to India and Australia. In general those other countries that had appreciable requirements for sulphur either produced it locally or depended upon pyrite.

Japanese Exports Drop

"The export business of Japan was greatly diminished during the year, but there were signs of increased activity by Chilean producers, particularly on shipments into the Argentine. No great change is expected in the export field during the coming year, and actual shipments naturally will depend both upon the world political situation and on the available supply of ships."

The major consumption of sulphuric acid in the United States, he said, was in the fertilizer, petroleum, steel and metallurgical, and chemical industries. Since all these were very active in 1940, the consumption of sulphuric acid was stimulated.

"Several new sulphuric acid acid plants were in process of construction or were put into operation," he continued. Likewise a number of new sulphuric acid alkylation plants for the production of high octane gasoline were installed in the petroleum industry.

For comparitive purposes, it is interesting to note that in 1918, about 1,400,000 tons of sulphur in all forms were required to make sulphuric acid, of which 36 per cent was used in the manufacture of explosives. Today, contrary to general opinion, only relatively small quantities of sulphur or sulphuric acid find their way into munitions.

During the last war, sulphuric acid was required to make nitric acid, which, in turn, was used to make high explosives. According to government reports, 2,200 pounds of 100 per cent sulphuric acid (requiring about 750 pounds of sulphur) were consumed in the production of every 1,000 pounds of T. N. T.

Ample Supplies

Today, the manufacture of nitric acid requires no sulphuric acid since it is made by oxidizing ammonia which in turn is obtained by fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. Under present conditions, therefore, the use of sulphuric acid in munitions is practically limited to the role of a dehydrating agent. Accordingly, it is estimated that less than 30 pounds of sulphur are now consumed in the production of 1,000 pounds of T. N. T. In view of these changes in industry it is certain that as a result of the sulphur stocks maintained and the capacity of the mines to produce, there will be ample supplies to meet all emergencies.

During the year 1940 there was no reported change in the quoted contract price of $16 per gross ton of crude sulphur f. o. b. cars mines. It may be reasonably expected that the coming year will show little if any variation in the price f. o. b. mines, notwithstanding the fact that the delivered cost to the consumer will vary with fluctuations in the cost of ocean freight.

General Cable Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—General Cable Corp. reported a 1940 net profit of $2,455,362, equal to 26 cents a common share, against a 1939 profit of $733,166, equal to $4.88 a share on the 7 per cent preferred. The company has plants at Rome, N. Y., Buffalo, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Pawtucket, R. I., and in New Jersey.

N. J. Bill Demands Full Investigation Of Life Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 4—A "sweeping investigation" of life insurance practices in New Jersey is called for in a bill by Assemblyman Eugene P. Hutchins (D) of Mercer, before the Legislature here today. It also would enable savings banks to enter the small-policy life insurance field.

The measure would permit savings banks to establish life insurance divisions and sell policies with face values in excess of $1,000 or providing for annuities not exceeding $200. No individual could purchase more than three $1,000 policies.

Mr. Hutchins said he was prompted to offer the savings bank bill by the recent report of a committee of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

"The report issued by the committee last week most certainly has shown that the premiums for small policyholders who buy on a weekly basis are too high for the protection or 'coverage' provided," he said. "It showed how life insurance sold by savings banks cut costs to the buyer about 40 per cent."

Woodruff Does Not Expect U. S. to Take Over Roads

OMAHA (AP)—R. E. Woodruff, trustee-chief executive officer of the Erie Railroad, said here he saw no possibility whatever that the Federal Government will take over operation of the country's railroads during the defense crisis as was done during the World War.

He blamed poor organization of shippers and receivers of Government orders for the Government's war-time control of railroads, pointing out hundreds of thousands of freight cars stood idle on sidings in 1917-18.

He said railroads have purchased 65,000 new cars since 1939 and now have 40,000 more on order.

The Erie, Mr. Woodruff asserted, has had a noticeable increase in traffic, especially in steel.

Mr. Woodruff stopped here en route to the west coast.

Price of Lead Highest Since Last November

NEW YORK (AP)—The price of lead reached the highest since last November when American Smelting & Refining Co., a leading producer, raised the quotations 1-10 of a cent a pound to 5.75 cents.

The price had been stationary at 5.65 cents a pound since Feb. 10. The previous high, reached last Nov. 8, was 5.80 cents, a quotation which had not been equaled since September, 1937.

American Metal Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—American Metal Co., Ltd., for the year 1940, reported net income of $3,689,957 after taxes, charges, minority interest, etc., equal after preferred dividend requirements to $2.69 a common share. This compared with net income of $2,994,740 or $2.12 a common share in 1939.

Excess Profits Tax Law Sent To President

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress sent to President Roosevelt amendments to the excess profits tax law designed to eliminate "hardships" which Treasury officials said had arisen under the act.

The amendments won unanimous Senate approval after a quarter-hour of discussion and were swiftly relayed back to the House, which had adopted most of them last week. Changes made by the Senate were immediately accepted.

Choice of Two Methods

Leaders had asked prompt action in order to give corporations time to make out their returns under the revised law before the March 15 income tax deadline.

Besides making minor changes the Senate wrote in a provision under which a corporation would be permitted to file a return computing excess profits both on the basis of average earnings for a specified base period and in relationship to invested capital, pending the outcome of any application for special relief.

Under the present law a choice between the two methods must be made at the time of filing a return. Treasury officials said that in some cases the outcome of an application for relief would make a difference in the taxpayers' choice of methods.

The Treasury has estimated that the relief provisions would cause a loss in revenue of $23,000,000 on 1940 income returns and $73,000,000 on 1941 income. In the following year the loss would amount to $101,000,000, they estimated.

Permits Specific Deductions

Among other things, the new provisions would permit specific deduction for abnormal income in the four-year base period, 1936-1939, as well as for abnormal income in the taxable year.

Another amendment would permit unused excess-profits credits to be carried over into the two succeeding taxable years.

During Senate discussion of the amendments Senator McCarran (D) of Nevada said he believed that domestic producers of gold and silver should have been excluded from the act but that he would not press the point at this time because he did not wish to delay passage of the general relief provisions.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan declared both the original act and the amendments to be "a maze of terrifying words," but said the amendments could not "possibly be anything but an improvement."

"This does not go the whole way by any manner of means," he told the Senate. "We still need a total revision of our tax laws."

O'Mahoney States Economic Power In Hands of Too Few

WASHINGTON (AP)—The monopoly Committee just made public a study of corporation finances which Chairman Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming said showed that more than half of American corporation dividends went to 1,000,000 individuals.

The study was made for the committee by Martin Taitel, WPA consulting economist.

It showed, Senator O'Mahoney said, that "concentration of economic power and wealth in a few hands is the most important single factor which prevents well-rounded recovery."

"About 35 per cent of the net dividends payments are received by only 25,000 individuals," the Senator declared, adding that Mr. Taitel had estimated that between 60 and 75 per cent of the total dividend disbursement of American corporations went to persons with incomes of $5,000 or more.

"Thus it is," Senator O'Mahoney said, "that the profits of modern industry accumulate in the hands of a few persons who in turn have not found the way to invest these profits in new enterprises. This is apparently one of the reasons why small business finds it difficult to obtain the capital necessary for its life."

AUTOCAR TRUCKS

The current quarterly dividend of seventy-five cents (75c) a share on the $3.00 Cumulative and Participating Preferred Stock of The Autocar Company has been declared, payable April 1, 1941, to stockholders of record on March 20, 1941. Checks will be mailed.

JOHN C. TANEY, Treasurer

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	333,480
1941 volume to date	23,090,545
1940 volume to date	30,332,320

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Leading stocks chose the rallying side in today's market after getting off to an irregular start.

While dealings were slack throughout, advances of fractions to a point or so were to be seen in most departments near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 300,000 shares for the full proceedings.

Helpful to sentiment, brokers said, was the speedy approval of the excess profits tax amendments by Congress. In addition a fair number of hopeful business items appeared. On the other hand, the Balkan war puzzle still was a handicap, it was thought, as were reports off-the-exchange distributions of several large blocks of stocks were pending.

Attracting support were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, American Telephone, Santa Fe, American Smelting, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Loft, Paramount, United Aircraft and Consolidated Edison.

Backward were J. I. Case, North American, Texas Corp., American Can, Eastman Kodak and Union Carbide.

In the curb modest plus signs were posted for Gulf Oil, Lake Shore, American Cyanamid "B," New England Telephone and N. J. Zinc.

Some Bonds Rise

A group of low-priced rails and utilities moved moderately higher in fairly heavy trading in today's bond market. The general list was inclined to irregularity and dealings were generally light.

Going into the final hour more actively traded loans included Baltimore & Ohio convertible 6s, Erie 5s, Nickel Plate 4s and Chicago Great Western first 4s.

U. S. Governments were virtually neglected in stock exchange trading but were moderately active in outside markets with most trades completed at slight concessions.

International Telephone 5s jumped up more than a point at one time in active dealings. Others posting small gains included Armour 4s and Western Union 5s.

Showing minor changes either way were the great bulk of active issues, including Great Northern 4s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s and Texas Corp. 3.

Under pressure in the foreign group were Dominican Republic first 5½s, Italian Public Utility 7s and Denmark 6s. Showing more stability were Japan 6½s and Norway 4s.

Corporate Income Tax Returns For 1938 Are Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Of a total of 520,501 corporation income and excess profits tax returns for 1938, there were 169,884 which showed net income for excess-profits tax computation of $6,525,979,257, while 301,148 showed a deficit of $2,853,097,727, and 49,469 were inactive corporations, having no income data, according to a statement made public by Secretary Henry Morgenthau.

The statement is the first of a series regarding "Statistics of Income for 1938, Part 2, Compiled from Corporation Income and Excess-profits Tax Returns and Personal Holding Company Returns," prepared under the direction of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Melvering.

The income tax shown is $853,577,931, the excess-profits tax $5,987,636, and the total tax $859,565,567. The total amount of dividends paid in cash and assets other than corporation's own stock is $5,137,987,827, of which $4,780,202,143 is reported on returns with net income and $357,785,684 on returns with no net income.

Of the 169,884 returns with net income for excess-profits tax computation, 18,495 show both income tax and excess-profits tax liabilities, 147,862 show only income tax liability, 64 show only excess-profits tax liabilities, and 3,463 show no tax liability. Of the income tax of $853,577,931 reported on 166,357 returns with income tax liability $804,229,872 is the income tax reported on 154,455 returns filed under the Revenue Act of 1938 and $49,348,059 is the sum of the normal tax and surtax on undistributed profits reported on 11,902 returns filed under the Revenue Act of 1937.

Of the income tax of $804,229,872 reported on returns filed under the Revenue Act of 1938, $57,946,305 is for returns with net income not over $25,000, $701,131,192 is for returns with net income over $25,000 with tax liability under the general rule, $8,638,709 is the alternative tax liability for returns with net income slightly over $25,000, and $36,513,666 is the flat rate income tax imposed upon special classes of corporation.

Inland Steel Reports Rise in 1940 Earnings

CHICAGO (AP) — Inland Steel Company reported an increase in 1940 earnings and declared a dividend of $1 a share on the capital stock payable March 3 to stock of record February 14.

The preliminary report showed consolidated net profit of $14,450,385, equal to $8.75 a share, compared with $10,931,016 or $6.73 a share, in 1939.

Net profit for the last quarter was $4,561,901, or $2.80, compared with $4,574,441, the last quarter of 1939.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	M'r 1
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45	45	45	
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19½	19½	19½	Feb20
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	5	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	Feb26
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	27	38⅜	38	38	
⅝	½	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	M'r 3
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	8	4½	4½	4½	M'r 3
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 3
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	6½	6⅜	6⅜	M'r 3
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅝
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	17	17	17	M'r 1
25⅞	19¾	Alleg Lud (1½e)	2	21	21	21	+ ½
11¼	9⅛	Allen Ind (1½e)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
165	144⅞	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	146½	146	146	— ⅝
11⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	Feb24
13¾	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	1	13	13	13	M'r 1
7⅜	5⅜	Allied Stores	16	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
80	74½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	— ½
37	28½	Allis-Ch (1½e)	15	29⅜	28⅜	29	+ ⅛
17¾	15¾	Alpha Cem (¼g)	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	Feb28
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Feb28
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	5	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	Feb28
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	3	45½	45	45½	+1½
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	1	7	7	7	M'r 3
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	4	6	6	6	M'r 3
38	33	Am Br S (1.60)	1	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
13¾	11⅛	Am Cable & R	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	4	84½	84	84½	
185	178⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	180	180	180	Feb27
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	3	25⅜	25	25	M'r 3
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	5	59	59	59	+ ½
23⅛	18⅜	Am Ch&C (.40g)	5	20	19¾	20	— ⅛
115	107¾	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Feb26
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	109	109	109	+ ½
8¾	8	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅜	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	
12⅝	9½	Am Crys S (⅛g)	2	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 1
4¼	3¾	Am European	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1⅛	⅞	Am & For Pow	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	9	14¼	13½	14¼	Feb28
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'r 3
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 3
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	5	34¾	34	34	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	4	47¼	47	47	— ⅜
1¾	1½	Am Ice	3	1½	1½	1½	
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (15e)	3	20¼	20	20¼	Feb26
4¼	3⅜	Am Internat'l	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
13¼	12½	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb25
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	+1
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	2	13	13	13	
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	1	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	
18¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	2	13	13	13	
3⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	3	3	3	3	M'r 3
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	M'r 3
3¼	2	Am Power & Lt	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf.3k	7	40½	40	40	— ½
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	11	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ¼
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (½e)	12	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
7	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	4	8	8	8	Feb26
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	7	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅝
154	142	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞	Feb27
54	50	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50	50	50	M'r 3
28½	21	Am Stl F (¾g)	16	23	22¼	23	+ ¼
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10	10	10	— ⅝
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'r 3
15⅞	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	84	84	84	M'r 3
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Feb26
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	24	162	160⅞	161⅛	+ ⅜
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68	68	68	+ ½
74½	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	8	69	69	69	
159	150	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150¼	150¼	150¼	M'r 3
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	5	Am Water Wks	8	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb27
63⅜	61¼	Am Woolen	3	61⅞	61½	61½	M'r 3
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	2	54½	54	54	+1
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	26	6⅜	6	6¼	+ ¼
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 11¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	22	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅝
14¼	12¾	Anchor H (.80e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb19
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	7	10¼	10	10¼	Feb28
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb27
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Feb25
115⅜	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	M'r 3
5½	4½	Armour Ill	9	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	4	53	52¼	53	— ½
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	28¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	2	29	29	29	
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (¼g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb27
6¾	4¾	Artloom (¼g)	4	4½	4½	4½	
7⅝	5⅝	Ass'd Dry Goods	12	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
87	80	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	Feb13
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	87	87	87	M'r 3
35⅛	34¼	Associates (2a)	1	34½	34½	34½	Feb27
24⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	27	23	22¼	22¾	+ ½
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	6	64	63⅜	64	+1
17⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	6	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
18⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indes	4	15¾	15¼	15¾	Feb28
19½	16½	Atl G&W In pf	2	18½	18½	18½	
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	8	21¾	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	+2
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	15	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	10	47½	47½	47½	
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	63	63	63	Feb19
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	M'r 1
27⅜	17⅜	Austin Nichols	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Feb27
5¼	3½	Aviation Corp	43	3½	3½	3½	
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	12	15	14½	15	+ ½
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5	4¾	4¾	M'r 3
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	8	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅜
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	3	8¾	8¼	8⅝	— ¼
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	3	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	M'r 3
9¾	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
24⅝	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾e)	17	23	22⅜	23	— ⅝
30½	27½	Bayuk (1½)	7	29½	29	29	M'r 3
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Feb28
$112⅛	105	Beat pf xw (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Feb13
83⅛	73⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	Feb26
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	20	35¼	34¼	35	+ ¾
20⅞	19½	Benef I L (.45g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ¼
56⅞	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	Feb28
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	27½	27½	27½	M'r 3
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	15	78½	76⅞	78¼	+1⅜
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122	122	122	— ½
27½	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	1	25	25	25	Feb27
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ½
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox(1.40)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	17	17	17	Feb26
18⅜	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	4	15⅞	15½	15¾	+ ½
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	4	28	27⅝	27⅝	−1⅛
22⅜	19½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.30g)	18	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
20¼	16⅝	Borg-Warn .40g	4	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ⅜
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb25
39⅜	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	2	35½	35½	35½	M'r 3
4½	4	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	4	4	4	Feb28
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¾e)	1	10	10	10	
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅝
41	37¾	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	38	38	38	+ ¼
44½	39	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39	39	39	M'r 1
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb26
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	22	6	6	6	
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb27
23¼	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	21¼	21⅛	21¼	M'r 3
12⅝	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	15	10¾	10¼	10⅝	+ ½
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
7¾	5⅜	Budd Wh (.20g)	6	6	6	6	
34½	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	3	29	28½	29	
17⅛	13½	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	31	31	31	+ ½
18⅜	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	17	17	17	
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	M'r 3
3¾	2¼	Burr Add (.15g)	5	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
5⅛	4½	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	Feb27
21⅝	20	Butler Br (.15g)	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
4⅜	3⅝	But Bro pf (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	
11¾	7⅞	ButteCop&Zinc	6	3⅝	3¼	3½	— ¼
12	10	Byers (AM) Co	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		Byron Jack (1)	1	10	10	10	
20¼	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
53	51⅝	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	Feb15
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	12	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.35g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	M'r 3
13¾	11⅝	Canada Dry(.60)	7	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon Mills (2)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¾
3¼	2¾	Capital Adm A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	M'r 3
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	4	3	2⅞	3	
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	46¼	45½	46¼	−1½
50¼	43½	Caterpil Tr (2)	3	44½	44½	44½	
28¾	22	Celanese (½g)	9	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'r 3
19⅝	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
25⅜	17⅝	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	M'r 3
2½	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb25
6⅛	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	5½	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 3
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb26
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	4	30½	29¾	29¾	— ¼
5⅜	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
21¼	18	Chain Belt (1¼g)	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	Feb28
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(1¼g)	1	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
18	12½	Checker Cab	4	15½	15	15½	Feb20
44⅛	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	13	40¼	40	40⅛	
102½	100	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	−1¼
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 3
1	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 3
2	1½	Chi & E Ill A	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 3
ill	A	Chi Great W pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— A
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
14¾	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	1	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	39	39	39	M'r 1
52½	49½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Feb19
A	A	Chi Rock Is & P	2	A	A	A	M'r 3
2¼	1⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4¼	3⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 3
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 3
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (⅛e)	1	11	11	11	M'r 3
27⅛	17⅛	Childs Co	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
72⅛	63¼	Chrysler (11⅝g)	21	66⅛	64½	66⅛	+1⅝
10¾	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	2	10	10	10	M'r 3
3	2⅜	City Stores	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb25
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	36	36	36	— ⅛
33¾	28	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	28¼	28	28	Feb14
30½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	9	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ½
34	28½	Cluett P (2¾e)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅞
106	87	Coca-Cola (5e)	5	94⅛	93½	94⅛	+ ¾
621½	603¼	Coca-Cola A (3)	7	603¼	603¼	603¼	Feb21
127⅜	111⅛	Colgate-P (1½a)	6	121½	121⅛	121½	+ ½
1021¼	1003¼	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb18
30¼	24⅜	Collins & A 2¼g	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	M'r 1
20	15	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'r 3
21¾	18½	Colum Br A .45g	2	19	18½	18½	— ½
21	18½	Colum Br B .45g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	17	4	4	4	
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	76½	76½	76½	M'r 3
6⅞	4¾	Colum Pict	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅞	22⅜	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Feb28
80⅜	75	Col Carb (1g)	1	77	77	77	
30⅜	28⅛	Coml Credit (3)	4	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb18
37⅞	35	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	37	36½	36½	— ¼
110	105	ComTcv pf(4¼)	5	105⅛	105	105	
11⅜	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12	⅜	Com'th & South	20	11	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
53⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	51½	51	51	−1
30⅛	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	7	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb26
18½	16½	Congoleum (1)	7	17¼	17	17	
22½	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	4	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
15⅞	11¾	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¾
73⅜	57⅜	Cons Cop (½e)	15	61½	61¼	63⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	20¾	Cons Edison (2)	9	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
107⅜	105	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	105⅛	105	105	
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
8	7½	Cons F pf (¼k)	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	M'r 3
3⅛	2⅝	Cons Laundries	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6	5⅜	Consol Oil 1½g)	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
1	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Feb27
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	6	3½	3½	3½	— ½
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	18	18	M'r 1
106⅝	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102½	102½	102½	
15⅞	12½	Container (¼g)	9	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'r 3
9⅝	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	1	8	8	8	
7⅜	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	1	¼	¼	¼	Feb28
90	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	83¼	83¼	83¼	M'r 3
40½	36	Cont Can (½g)	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅜
8¼	6⅜	Cont Diam F (1)	9	7⅝	7½	7⅝	M'r 3
39⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
41⅜	27⅜	Cont Motors	7	3	3	3	
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	5	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅜
23½	18⅞	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	19¼	19	19	M'r 3
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	52½	52	52	Feb18
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	8	45⅛	44⅝	45⅛	+ ⅛
47⅜	37⅜	Coty Inc (⅛e)	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	M'r 3
7⅜	½	Coty International	3	¼	¼	¼	M'r 3
19⅞	15	Crane Co (.80e)	13	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'r 3
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	2	5	5	5	M'r 3
27⅜	22⅝	Crown C&S(½e)	1	24	24	24	+ ⅜
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	41	41	41	Feb27
15⅜	12⅝	Crown Zel (½g)	2	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
47¼	36½	Crucible Steel	9	40¼	39½	40¼	+1⅛
98⅛	84½	Crucible pf (5)	1	89	89	89	Feb25
4⅜	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	5	4¼	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
16½	13⅜	Cudahy Pack	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 3
25	21½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	2	21½	21½	21½	Feb25
17⅜	13⅜	Curtis Publish	3	13⅜	13⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

200,000-Share Steel Block To Be Sold

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—A Wall Street syndicate is prepared to offer to American investors a block of 200,000 shares of common stock of the United States Steel Corp., reported in financial circles to represent the last of England's holding in the great industrial enterprise.

The stock, worth about $12,000,000 at yesterday's final price for big steel on the New York Stock Exchange, may be brought out for sale after the close of exchange trading today, a member of the syndicate said.

So far as disclosed publicly, it would be one of the largest liquidating deals off the exchange since British agents began disposing of American securities to raise cash for war supply purchases.

Rumors of the impending sale seemed to influence yesterday's dealings in steels. U. S. Steel common closed at $56.62, off nearly $2.

Speeding sale of American securities, British agents distributed substantial amounts in December and January, partly through numerous dealers contacting buyers directly throughout the country.

The U. S. Steel syndicate was organized under the leadership of Smith, Barney & Co.

The so-called "over-the-counter" transactions were interrupted by a decline in market values but were resumed recently after a recovery in securities.

Whether the 200,000 shares of U. S. Steel all came from British sources could not be confirmed officially, although that was the understanding in many brokerage places.

According to corporation records, British Empire holdings of United States Steel Common at the end of last year approximated 150,000 shares, including Canadian holdings. Brokers pointed out, however, some stock may have been held for British account in the name of brokerage firms, a frequent practice.

The records told a story of steady liquidation of British holdings in United States Steel after the war began in September, 1939.

Previously most of the selling appeared to have been done through the exchange, where "big steel" has one of the broadest markets of any listed security.

Ownership of hundreds of millions of dollars in American stocks and bonds have been transferred to this country through the British selling in the greatest mass shift of American security holdings since the World War.

London Market Slightly Easier

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Further contraction of interest in the stock market and prices after initial steadiness today reflected uncertainties of the Balkan situation. The close was slightly easier in several sections.

The gilt-edged list improved slightly under continued re-investment demand. Indian bonds were higher despite lagging interest in late trading.

Initial gains in oil shares failed to hold. The provinces still offered home rails. Kaffirs were inactive and heavy.

Industrial leaders finished fractions lower in some cases but electrical supply and equipment issues improved and heavy industry shares were firmer occasionally.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¼s '46-44	108.6	108.6	108.6
10 2⅝s '54-51	107.23	107.23	107.23
4 2¾s '60-55	108.17	108.15	108.15
7 2¾s '65-60	108.1	108.1	108.1

New York City Bonds

32 3s '80	100½	100⅜	100½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
9 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	45⅝	45¼	45⅜
5 Alleghany cv 5s'44	94½	94½	94½
15 Alleghany cv 5s'49	81	80½	80½
1 Alleghany 5s'50 st	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 Allegh Val 4s'42	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Allied Strs 4½s'51	103	103	103
13 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	107	107	107
22 Am&For P 5s 2030	55	54½	54½
3 Am T&T 5½s'43	103⅝	103¼	103¼
2 AM T&T 3¼s'66	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
6 Am T&T 3¼s'61	109	109	109
8 Arm Del 4s 57	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅜	105½	105½
2 ATSF 4s 95	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 AT&SF 4½s 48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 At&r &Cha AL25s 44	100¼	100¼	100¼
12 A C Line 1st 4s 52	75	74¾	75
4 A C Line cfi 4s 52	71	71	71
5 A C Line 4½s 64	64	64	64
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	34½	34½	34½
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	32	32	32
6 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	67	67	67
74 B&O 4s st A	42¾	42¾	42½
23 B&O 4s st C	48¼	48⅜	48⅞
73 B&O 2000 st D	42⅝	42¼	42¼
20 B&O 4s st F	42½	42¼	42⅝
104 B&O cv 4s 60	20⅜	20	20⅛
2 B&O 4s 48	66	65½	65½
11 B&O S W 50 st	45¾	45½	45½
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	49	49	49
6 Bonston&Me 4½s 70	21⅝	21	21⅝
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	67¼	67	67
2 Bos & NY Air L 4s 55	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
14 Buf R&P 5? st	45⅞	45¼	45¼
1 Bush Term 4s 52	67	67	67
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	72¼	72¼	72¼
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	1½	1½	1½
32 Cen Pac 5s '60	49¾	49⅛	49¾
5 Cen R R N J 5s '87	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
4 Cen R R N J 4s '87	12½	12½	12½
6 Certain-td 5½s '48	87½	87	87½
12 C&O 3½s '96 D	103	102¾	102¾
18 C&O 4½s '95 96 E	103	103	103
3 Chi & Alton 3s '49	9	8⅞	8⅞
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	81½	81⅜	81½
12 CB&Q 4s 111 '49	98	97¾	97¾
7 CB&Q 3½s 111 '49	91⅞	91¾	91⅞
1 Chi & Erie 5s '82	110½	110½	110½
64 Chic Gt West 4s '59	34	33⅝	33¾
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	7¼	7¼	7¼
96 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7¼	7	7¼
5 CMSP&P n-i 5s 2000	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 CM&StP 4½s '89C	36	36	36
1 Chi&NW 6?s? '36	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
9 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	12½	12½	12½
1 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Chi&NW 4?s 87	18	18	18
2 Chi&NW rfg 4½s 2037C	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1 CRI&P 4½s 52A	9½	9½	9½
14 CRI&P 4s 88	16¾	16¾	16¾
37 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	9	8⅞	9
2 CRI&P rfg n-i 4s 34 cf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	94	94	94
5 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	92	92	92
1 Childs Co 5s 43	29½	29½	29½
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	56	56	56
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	52	52	52
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Clev Nn Term 5s 73	78	78	78
1 Col F&I 5s 70	78	78	78
4 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104	103⅞	104
10 Columbia G 5s 1961	104¼	103¾	103⅞
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109	109	109
5 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s58	114½	114⅜	114½
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Chn Rys 4s 66	20	20	20
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109½	109½	109½
2 Contin'tal Oil2¾s 48	105½	105½	105½
2 Crucible 5ti 4½s 48	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Cuba NoRy5½s 42 rct	15¾	15¾	15½
2 Davison P&L 5s 70	106⅜	106¼	106¼
14 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	48	48	48
18 Det Ed 3s 70	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
2 Det Ed 4s 65	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Ed Ill NY 5s 95	150	150	150
5 Elec Outl L 3¼s 50	101	101	101
2 ElginJoliet&E 3¼s 70	104½	104½	104½
24 Erie rfg 5s 67	18¼	18	18
35 Erie rfg 5s 75	18	17¾	18
8 Erie gen lien 4s 96	44¼	44	44¼
7 Erie &Jer 6s 55	82½	82½	82½
1 Erie Gene 6s 57	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 FreportT&R 3¼s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
105 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9¼	8½	9
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74 reg	8¼	8¼	8¼
35 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	8½	8¼	8½
28 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	6?⅞	6?⅞	6?⅞
11 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105¾	105½	105½
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100½	100¼	100¼
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95½	95¼	95¼
8 Gt Nor 3½s 6 7	81¾	81¼	81¼
15 Gulf M&N 5s 50	83½	82½	83½
1 Housatonic 5s 37	60	60	60
1 Hudson Coal 5s62A	28½	28½	28½
10 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102¼	102⅛	102¼
14 Ill Cen 3½s 52	39¾	39⅛	39¼
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	7¼	7¼	7¼
96 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7¼	7	7¼
5 CMSP&P n-i 5s 2000	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 CM&StP 4½s '89C	36	36	36
1 Chi&NW 6?s? '36	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
9 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	12½	12½	12½
1 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Chi&NW 4?s 87	18	18	18
2 Chi&NW rfg 4½s 2037C	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1 CRI&P 4½s 52A	9½	9½	9½
14 CRI&P 4s 88	16¾	16¾	16¾
37 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	9	8⅞	9
2 CRI&P rfg n-i 4s 34 cf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	94	94	94
5 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	92	92	92
1 Childs Co 5s 43	29½	29½	29½
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	56	56	56
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	52	52	52
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Clev Nn Term

Hawaii and Defense: Lasting Changes Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—As a result of the millions of dollars spent for defenses in Hawaii, the Territory is experiencing a metamorphosis which promises to affect permanently the economic and social structure of the islands.

This transformation is becoming increasingly apparent as Hawaii's place in the scheme of Pacific defenses is emphasized by more appropriations for fortifications, Naval bases and Army posts.

The change is particularly noticeable in Honolulu. Tourists are outnumbered 50 to 1 by sailors and soldiers. Ciphers, which used to appear with the impressive profusion of soapbubbles when anyone spoke or wrote of Hawaii's sugar and pineapple millions, now seem insignificant in comparison with the millions which the Federal Government is spending to strengthen the position of the Army and Navy in the Territory.

This increasing emphasis upon defense is causing the Territory generally and Honolulu in particular to make adjustments in economic framework and facilities.

These adjustments are not being made without strains and bulges here and there. Civic and industrial leaders are attempting to devise precautionary steps which may be taken now to cushion the recoil when the defense boom is over.

Permanent Changes Seen

But many observers believe this period of preparedness activity has more permanent aspects and that the business, industrial and social life of Hawaii will never revert to the former pattern.

Evidence of this change is seen in the employment situation resulting from the defense program.

Today hundreds of Hawaii's young men and boys, who normally would be training for jobs on sugar and pineapple plantations, are actually working at, or training for defense trades such as machinists, welders, carpenters, iron and steel workers.

Meanwhile, the supply of local labor has been unable to fill job opportunities and contractors handling defense projects in Hawaii have had to import more than 1,000 skilled workers from the mainland.

Most of the projects now under construction and most of those which have not yet been started are scheduled for completion within two or three years. By that time, unless new plans are formulated, the construction phase of the defense program in Hawaii will be completed.

It appears now that the permanent defense program will not be large enough to provide jobs for all those now employed on construction projects.

Population Increase Likely

Some observers believe the workers imported from the mainland will not wish to return to their former homes when their work in Hawaii is completed. Many of them will want to make their residence permanently in the Territory.

A considerable portion of the enlisted personnel of the Army and Navy will wish to remain in Hawaii after their tours of duty are completed.

Sociologists, industrialists and others are, therefore, studying possible developments when the period of intense defense activity is over and the normal business and industrial structure of the Territory is called upon to absorb this augmented labor supply.

Another problem under consideration is that of providing future jobs for the youths of Hawaii who are now employed on defense projects or training for defense work.

Many of the mainlanders employed at Pearl Harbor and on other projects are accustomed to wages considerably higher than those paid Orientals who do similar work in Hawaii.

It is thought possible that the influx of these mainland workers may result in raising wage standards in the Territory and may possibly encourage unionization of workers.

Further evidence of the permanent effect which the defense program will have upon Hawaii is seen in the Honolulu housing situation.

Increased Home Demand

The tremendous increase of Army and Navy personnel has caused a corresponding increase in the demand for houses. Rents have been raised far in excess of normal levels. Despite unprecedented private building, houses have not been available in sufficient quantity to keep up with the demand. Half of Honolulu's new low cost housing project, originally planned to accommodate families which were to be moved from the city's slums, was made available for Navy families.

Dissatisfied with these arrangements and with the manner in which private capital was approaching the situation, the Navy decided to launch its own housing program. As the new year began, construction was about to start on approximately 3,000 family units and barracks to house 1,400 Navy yard workers.

The Army was confronted with a similar problem and has taken similar steps to solve it.

What will happen to Honolulu rent levels and real estate prices when the new Government-owned houses are available for Army and Navy personnel is one of the several "defense questions" which Honolulu business men and government officials are pondering.

Sugar Slump Offset

Fortunately for business in the Territory generally the defense boom moved into high gear and full speed ahead just as the sugar industry experienced a severe slump. Several sugar plantations have dismissed large numbers of employees and some have suspended operations completely. Normally reverberations from a sugar decline of this proportion would have shaken the Territory severely, but the impact of this decline has scarcely been felt, so busy has Hawaii been with defense activities.

Temporarily relieved of a large share of its usual load of supporting Hawaii's economic structure, the sugar industry is experimenting with other crops. This has been done in co-operation with Army, Navy and civilian authorities in an effort to decrease Hawaii's dependence upon mainland sources of food. Potato plantings have been particularly successful and there are indications other crops may be developed with similar success.

It seems possible, therefore, that Hawaii may emerge from this period of preparedness experimentation with more agricultural diversity.

These, then, are samples of the problems, uncertainties and possibilities lying ahead on the distant shore as the Territory strives to keep its balance while riding the wave of defense spending.

Chile United Front Trails in Elections

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 4 (AP)—Failure of the leftist coalition of Radicals, Communists, and minor parties to win a majority in Chile's congressional elections threatened to end the only United Front experiment in the western hemisphere yesterday.

Although returns on yesterday's ballotting were incomplete, the Ministry of Interior announced that unofficial results subject only to minor changes gave the Independent Socialists, estranged from the United Front, the balance of power between the leftist front and the conservative coalition opposing the administration of President Aguirre Cerda.

The Ministry's announcement said leftists of all shades won 86 seats in the reconstructed Assembly against 61 for the rightist coalition, but at least 15 of the leftists' total were Socialists.

There was a like story in the Senate, where 20 of 45 seats were at stake. Of these, the leftist front won nine exclusive of the Socialists who captured two while the conservative-liberal bloc lost control of the Senate for the first time in history by dropping three seats.

Bank Life Insurance Sought in New Jersey

TRENTON, N. J., March 4 (AP)—Introduction of a legislative bill authorizing savings banks to sell life insurance was announced yesterday.

Assemblyman Eugene P. Hutchins, Mercer Democrat serving his first year, sponsored the savings bank-insurance bill as an avowed method of reducing premiums in the small-policy field. He accompanied the measure with a written statement calling for a "sweeping investigation of life insurance practices in New Jersey."

Assemblyman Hutchins' bill would enable savings banks to sell policies with face values not in excess of $1,000, and would limit bank-sold insurance to $3,000 on any individual.

Donal J. Connolly, another Mercer Democrat, unsuccessfully sought passage of almost identical legislation when he served in the Assembly two years ago.

Japanese Ignore Flag Episode by Koreans

LOS ANGELES, March 4 (AP)—A small Japanese flag was burned Saturday before the Japanese consulate by 100 picketing members of the local Korean colony in a demonstration for Korean independence.

Police made no attempt to interfere.

Members of the Japanese Consulate said they did not witness the flag-burning episode and added they would ignore it as a "routine demonstration that happens once a year."

The Koreans, some clad in native costumes, marched before the consulate building, carrying banners denouncing Japan and shouting, "Down with the Axis powers," "Korea demands independence," "Japan calls United States snake," and similar remarks.

Consulate members said a petion presented by the Koreans and demanding recognition of Korean independence would be ignored.

Mexican State Installs More Radio Telephones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — Four more radio telephones have been installed, connecting the towns of Arroyo, Zaragoza, L'Ascension, and Galaena with the capital. This makes 12 such apparatuses installed in rural villages of this State. Nuevo Leon is the only State in Mexico using this method to help solve its communication problems.

Many of the rural communities are cut off from telephone service completely, and telegrams must be sent to them via horsemen who ride out from the receiving station.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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EXPERIENCED practical furrier-cutter, pattern maker to run fur workroom on share or contract basis; no investment; drawing account if desired; store located in Idaho, but can interview in New York, Chicago, Denver or Salt Lake City. Apply LEENEY FURRIERS, Pocatello, Idaho.

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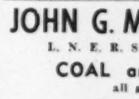

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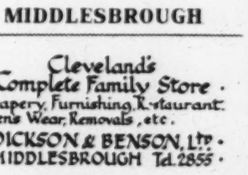

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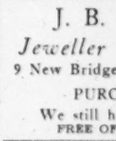

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Thoughtfulness

Washington, D. C.

A local transit company sells a weekly "pass," transferable, and good on all lines between 5 a. m. Sunday and 5 a. m. the following Sunday. It is a convenience and a saving for those who are employed and who take extra rides. It is quite proper to give one's pass to another person who cannot buy one, when one has finished with it; but few persons are so thoughtful.

One Saturday, returning from the office, the writer noticed a young Negro on the bus. Her attention was attracted to him as the bus approached Ward Circle. The boy appeared decidedly uneasy and went forward to ask several questions of the driver. He was told that the Soap Box Derby, which had been held at Ward Circle last year, was being held this year over in Anacostia, across the city. It was apparent that the boy had left home with money only for the one round trip and he either must miss the Derby or be stranded in Anacostia.

His predicament had aroused the sympathy of many of the passengers; but, before anyone could act, one of the passengers, as she left the bus, slipped her car pass into the little fellow's hand. His expression changed in an instant from despair to joy and, like a streak, he shot across the road and hailed a bus going in the opposite direction.

The passengers settled back in their seats, quite as happy as if each one were going to the Soap Box Derby! And all because one woman did the thoughtful thing at the right moment.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be careful for nothing; but in every thing by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.—PHIL. 4:6, 7.

Analogy Test Answers and Rating Table

1. II Trovatore
2. Trenton
3. Nevada
4. David Copperfield
5. Animal

0-1: Poor
2: Fair
3: Average
4-5: Very good

Analogy Test

By Giles Miller

Select the right answer for each statement below; several alternative answers are given, only one of which is correct. In each case, underline only one word or phrase.

1. "Soldiers' Chorus" is to Faust as "Anvil Chorus" is to **(Thais, Rigoletto, Tannhäuser, Aïda, Il Trovatore).**
2. Virginia is to Richmond as New Jersey is to **(Dover, Albany, Trenton, Reading, Newark).**
3. Largest state in population is to New York as smallest state in population is to **(Nevada, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Delaware).**
4. Friday is to "Robinson Crusoe" as Barkis is to **(Don Quixote, Captains Courageous, David Copperfield, Old Curiosity Shop, Great Expectations).**
5. Marmot is to animal as koala is to **(Animal, Vegetable, Mineral, Volcano, River).**

Your score on this test is based on the number of correct answers underlined. The correct answers and rating table appear elsewhere on this page.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between Hydraulic and Mechanical Brakes?

In these days of fast driving, the demand of motorists for rapid deceleration—efficient brakes—is imperative.

Engineers have developed several methods of applying the power necessary to quick and efficient brake operation.

The first braking system to be developed was the mechanical. By means of a series of rods and levers, depressing the pedal caused bands, or metal "shoes," lined with friction material, to press against the surfaces of the brake drums. In recent years, however, other braking systems have been devised which supplement the foot power by hydraulic and other means.

The term hydraulic, in connection with brakes, refers to the use

LEAD
Pouring water into small tube connected to the bottom of the cylinder will cause the piston in the cylinder to lift the weight

A DEVICE USING LIQUID PRESSURE.

of liquid pressure. They employ the action expressed by Pascal's Law, "The pressure exerted on any portion of a fluid, inclosed in a vessel, is transmitted undiminished, to all surfaces."

The operation of the foot pedal moves a piston in a master cylinder, developing hydraulic power. This power or force is transmitted through tubes to cylinders within the wheels, causing pistons in these cylinders to press the brake shoes against the brake drums.

By utilizing the hydraulic principle, a comparatively light pressure on the brake pedal causes a considerable force to be exerted on the brake shoes. For example, if a pressure of fifty pounds per square inch is developed in the master cylinder, an equal pressure is exerted on the pistons in each of the brake cylinders.

Another aid to purely mechanical braking is the vacuum power brake. In this type of braking system, the engine is used to exhaust some of the air from a cylinder, whereupon atmospheric pressure acts upon the piston in the cylinder, increasing the power applied to the brakes and decreasing the amount of pressure required on the brake pedal.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Anecdote

Helpers Unaware

When the brilliant and highly individual musical talents of Giuseppe Verdi began to manifest themselves, a sympathetic friend obtained for him a free scholarship at the Conservatory of Milan.

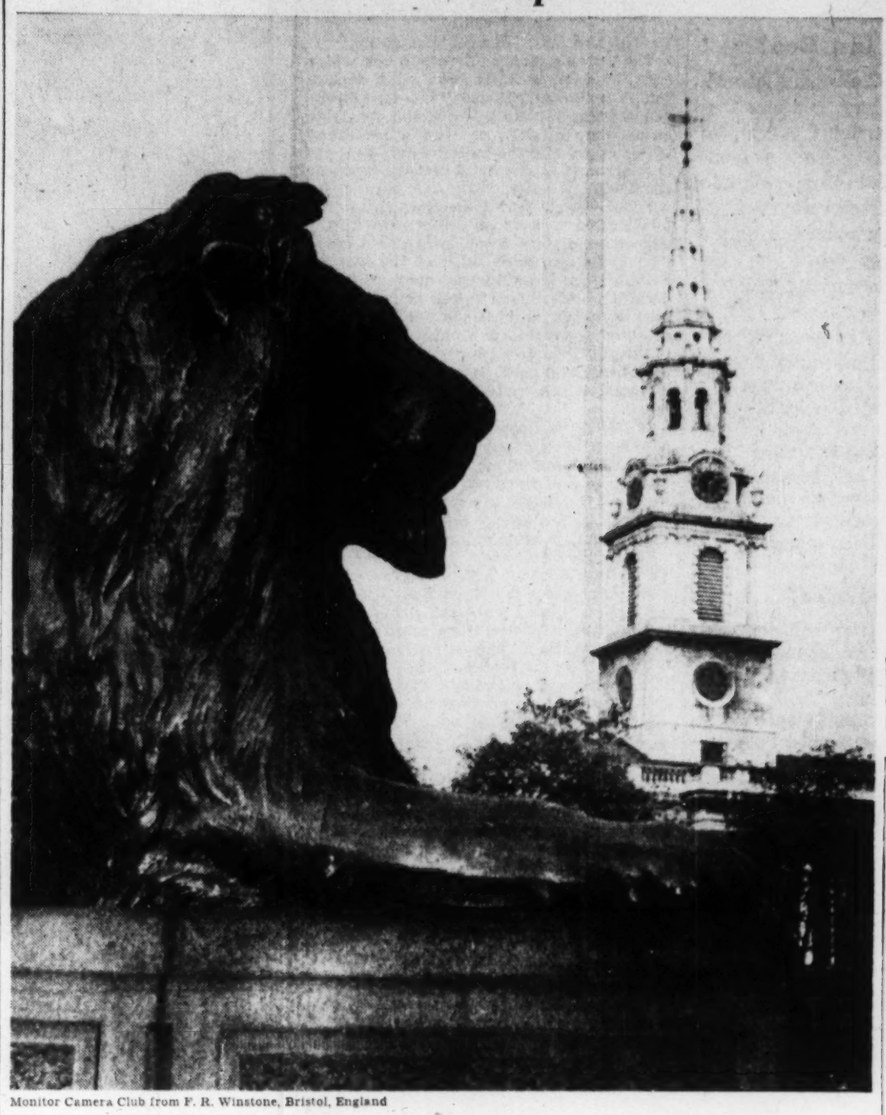
When Verdi presented himself he was told to play the piano, then the organ. Followed a consultation punctuated by expressive adjectives and picturesque gestures, and then the verdict: The young man was too self-willed and erratic and too given to peculiar, unattractive mannerisms ever to become a good musician. Admission to the Conservatory was impossible.

Verdi returned to his village disappointed but with undiminished faith in his musical talents. There, presently, he wrote his first opera; and, greatly venturing, set out for Milan to present his work to Marelli, the impresario of La Scala.

What was there to recommend the work of this poor, obscure young man to the best-known musician of Italy's great capital of song? Less than nothing; only the condemnation of the worthies of the famous Conservatory of Milan, who had vowed he could never become a decent musician. But in their eagerness to destroy this unconventional young musician, the pedantic, dry-as-dust professors of the Conservatory, unknowingly, had done him a great service. Their report of young Verdi had been punctuated with such terms as "bizarre," "erratic," "unprecedented," and "peculiar," and Marelli reading, had concluded, "A most unusual and interesting young man. I must watch him."

And so when young Verdi came bearing his opera, Marelli received it with open arms—and produced it! And thus, quite unwittingly, did Verdi's detractors help to set his feet on the road to fame and glory.

"Heart of Empire"



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, England

Landseer Lion at the Foot of Nelson's Column Guards the Spire of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields Church

"There'll Always Be An England"

I happened to arrive in England at the moment of a . . . crisis. But it was evident that, let who will fail, England will not. These people have sat here a thousand years, and here will continue to sit. They will not break up, or arrive at any desperate revolution, like their neighbors.—EMERSON.

In Lighter Vein

Badly Put

The street orator was warming up to his subject. "Those astounding figures, ladies and gentlemen, are not my own," he said. "They are the figures of a man who knows what is talking about."

Then he wondered why his audience laughed.—Montreal Star.

Not a Sailor

Rastus, on his first ocean trip, was desirous of getting off the boat.

"Say, Rastus," said a friend, "it's easy to see you're a landlubber all right."

"You're right, boy," murmured Rastus. "And I'se just finding out how much I really lubs it!"—St. John Globe.

Efficiency

There was one of these modern efficiency experts who was sent out to Colorado into the mountains to advise the miners. One old miner, driving him through the snow and cold, spread a buffalo lap robe over the knees of both of them.

Said the efficiency expert: "You ought to turn the hair on the inside. Don't you know it's a great deal warmer to have the hair next to your body?" The old miner obeyed and then sat there chuckling. Said the efficiency expert: "What are you laughing about? Are you laughing at me?"

"No," replied the miner. "I was just thinking about that buffalo. What a fool he was all his life, not to know a simple thing like that."—Christian Herald.

Advance Information

First Farmer: "Potato bugs ate my whole crop in 10 days."

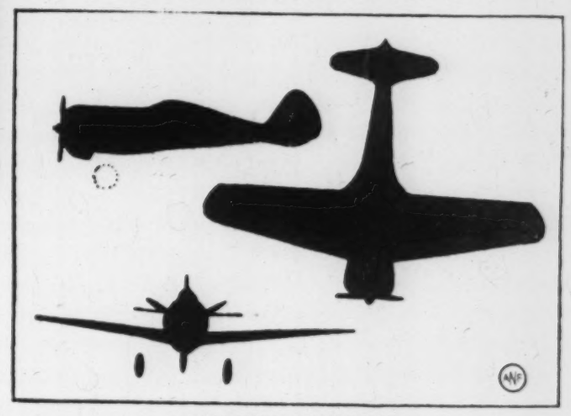
Second Farmer: "They ate mine in two days and then roosted in the trees to see if I'd plant some more."

Seed Merchant: "That's nothing; there's a couple over there now, looking through my books to see who has ordered seed for next spring."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Little Chauncey

"Now don't swim out too far!"

Know America's Planes

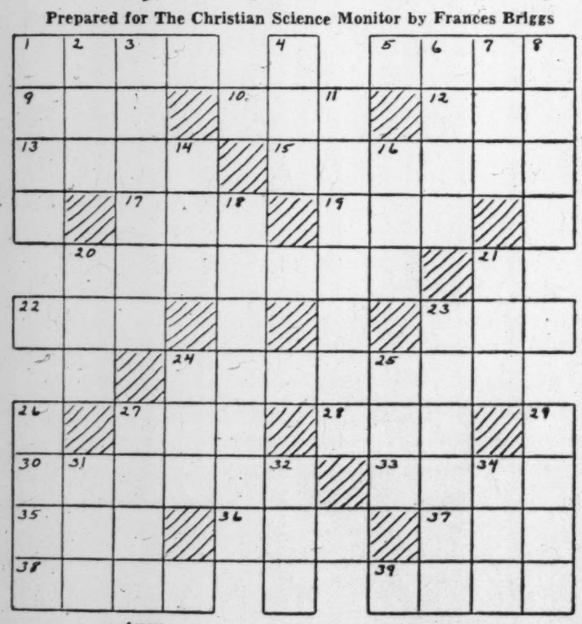


CURTISS-WRIGHT 21B

It can climb a mile, almost straight up, in 60 seconds—can the Curtiss-Wright 21B interceptor, three silhouette views of which appear above. Small yet formidable, the 21B symbolizes the amazing range of military aircraft now being produced in the United States—from light trainers to the world's biggest bombers. Note in these sketches the "teardrop" design—rounded nose and sharp slope toward the tail structure—and the "overhang" on the lower side of the engine cowling, which are characteristic of the 21B, a ship designed to intercept invading bombers quickly.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Woman's low-pitched voice.
5—Furnished with shoes
9—What bird has harsh voice?
10—What bird do you associate with Sinbad?
12—Openings or mouths.
13—160 square rods equal what?
15—What is one of scores in game of tennis?
17—Unity.
18—What is a cape of Massachusetts?
20—What do you call the art of fishing with nook and lines?
22—What is a sherbet?
23—Human upper limb is what?
24—Who is author of "Wild Geese"?
27—What is one of several pieces to be drawn in determining a choice?
28—What is a bulky piece of unshaped timber?
30—Who founded Bank of North America?
33—What is an undulation?
35—Female sheep is what?
36—What creature played fiddle in certain nursery rhyme?
37—Tatter.
38—To require.
39—What is first name of author of "So Big"?

Down

1—Who was son of Telamon, and one of Greek heroes in Homer's "Iliad"?
2—What is an important ingredient in lacquer?
3—What is first name of a cinema star, also name of an Irish county?
4—Small bed is what?
6—Little Boy Blue summoned sheep with what?
7—What is a morsel left at a meal?
8—"Thirty —— hath September."
11—What is deeper part of a river, strait, etc., which affords best passage?
14—Where was 30 Across born (abbr.)?
16—What is suffix of present participle?
18—What fabric has strings of India rubber woven into it?
20—One who excels at anything is what?
21—Away.
23—In Norse mythology, what is the abode of the gods?
24—Belonging to us.
25—At this time.
26—What is a foretoken?
27—What is a lake of Saskatchewan, Canada?
29—What is brightest star in constellation Lyra?
31—To be indebted to.
32—What implement has toothed edge?
34—What do you call the front of an army?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Explanations*

By Le Pelley

YOU SAY YOUR DOG TOOK THE SPECIMENS ? ... AND YOU TRIED SECRETLY TO RETURN THEM SO I WOULDN'T THINK YOU TOOK THEM ??
YESSIR
WELL, WELL! AND WHERE DID YOU PUT THESE SPECIMENS ?
RIGHT OVER THERE !
MY WORD — REMARKABLE..! ASTOUNDING . !
AH ! I FORGIVE YOU FOR EVERYTHING ! FOR MONTHS I'VE BEEN TRYING TO FIND WHERE THOSE BONES BELONGED YOU HAVE PLACED THEM WITH THE WHATSIS IDUNOSIS ! OF COURSE ! EXACTLY RIGHT ! WHY DIDN'T I THINK OF IT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Rumpus Room*

By Rodgers

The Simpsons had a playroom fixed for the Boss down in the cellar of our new house - A "rumpus room," he calls it —
Well, I don't know of anyone who can use a "rumpus room" better than the Boss —
GRR-R
GRR-R
Unless maybe it's the Boss and I !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Time for Flight*

By The Hagers

THE BIRD, AS WE PREPARED TO GO, CRIED, "WAIT, GOOD FRIENDS, — A DEBT I OWE.
FOR YOU, WADDLES, AND YOU, BOATSWAIN. ACCEPT FROM ME THIS WATCH AND CHAIN.
SOME FIFTY YEARS AGO 'TWAS FOUND...." JUST THEN WE HEARD A RUMBLING SOUND.
"MY SPADE!" THE BIRD CRIED. "SHUT THE DOOR. THE ISLAND'S GOING DOWN ONCE MORE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Precedent in Neutrality

Italy's series of military reverses has been succeeded by what, from this distance, looks astonishingly like a diplomatic faux-pas. Premier Mussolini has just sent a bill for $275,000,000 to General Franco for Italian help during the Spanish Civil War.

This may have appeared a routine item to the Italians, but it really advertises the fact that the Axis set a precedent for the policy involved in the lease-lend bill before the United States Senate. It is a precedent which goes much further than the United States has gone in helping a warring power while keeping the technical status of a neutral.

When Loyalist resistance showed that Franco might very well lose the Spanish Civil War, Rome and Berlin saw a golden opportunity to build up a picture of power for use in their familiar game of applying diplomatic pressure to Europe to gain bloodless victories. Their old plan of taking advantage of other people's weaknesses, a keystone of Axis growth, found a perfect opportunity in Franco's predicament. So Italy sent in help, although it called itself a neutral and its troops "volunteers."

Now this was really the loan of help, even including troops and warships, on a large scale. The amount of that help now has been made public. In round numbers, over 750 planes and twice that many motors, 1,700 tons of bombs, and 10 million rounds of airplane ammunition went for air aid. For the land aid, there were nearly 2,000 cannon, 10,000 automatic guns, 250,000 small arms, seven and a half million rounds of artillery ammunition, and over 7,500 motor vehicles.

Finally, coming to the sea end, we find 91 Italian warships were engaged and 92 Italian merchant ships—all this while Italy was a *neutral!* Everyone knows that this aid, plus the unfortunate throttling of aid to the Loyalists under one of the most outstanding fictions of recent years—called non-intervention—permitted Franco to win. Now a bill for $275,000,000 has been sent to Franco, to be paid in 24 annual installments!

Here was a form of lease-lend procedure. The goods were lent for a war. That war has been over for two years. Now the bill is sent.

It's really a good thing this came up at this time—for it measures the amount of armed aid that the Axis, by their own acts, consider permissible in the name of neutrality! Not only were airplanes and all sorts of arms and ammunition sent to Insurgent Spain, but thousands of troops and 91 warships.

If the United States should aid Britain on that same basis it might send a lot of warships, and even troops, and still call itself neutral—as long as the troops were called volunteers. It's not likely that the United States would do this. But Italy's contributions to Franco, focused today by this bill, should certainly clear the way for any aid the United States might wish to ship to Britain. With Italian warships having convoyed Italian freighters with war supplies for Franco, another interesting precedent was set. The Axis should find it awkward to protest any American aid to Britain in view of that record!

Beating Dr. Stokowski's Drum

Every great conductor knows the value of silence; he does not like to hear a careless concert-goer crack a Brazil nut during a rest in a Beethoven Symphony, nor a "grand pause" punctuated by the snap of a lady's handbag. He may also know when not to say anything when something might seem to be called for. Bandmasters apparently do not, even though they may know more about band music than they think Dr. Stokowski does.

In any event they have added to the attention that the noted orchestral conductor has already attracted by replying *fortissimo* to some suggestions which might more deftly have been handled *scherzando*. Dr. Stokowski had proposed that military music be rescored and the instrumentation altered. To which the American Bandmasters Association rejoined:

> What would Dr. Stokowski, as a symphony orchestra conductor, say if we, as bandmasters, were to rush into print proclaiming the symphony orchestra to be antiquated, that the violins should be replaced by saxophones . . . because replacement of horses means difficulty in getting horse hair for fiddle bows?

One guess on this question may well be that Dr. Stokowski would suspect the bandmasters of seeking to make a news story and just wouldn't say anything to make the story any bigger or better.

Boom! Or Just Boo?

From Fort McClellan, Alabama, comes a diverting story. It seems that there are no cannon for the firing of salutes, but ingenuity and a loudspeaker system have been pressed into service. The 102nd Observation Squadron boasts a toy cannon, measuring the whole of six inches. When the customary noise for the morning and evening gun is desired this mighty midget is placed before the microphone and fired. By all reports the resultant boom is satisfactory, not to say salutary.

We have not heard whether the United States Army as a whole intends to adopt this economical system. Unfortunately cannon are required for more than salutes. American diplomacy has been trying to check aggression with a loudspeaker long enough.

Is It Filibuster?

"I intend," Senator Burton K. Wheeler is quoted as saying in the Senate, "to fight it [the lease-lend bill] in any way that I can."

Mr. Wheeler presumably speaks for the little group of isolationist Senators whom he is leading. Does his "any way" include a filibuster against the known will of a majority of the Senate and the clear mandate of a majority of the public?

Filibusterers seldom advertise what they are doing. Yet actions speak louder than words. Mr. Wheeler denies he has any intention of filibustering, "because my experience has shown me that a filibuster cannot beat a bill which has a majority committed to it."

This is a pertinent acknowledgment, especially after more than two weeks of debate in the Senate have reduced the opponents to rambling repetition and personal venom. Yet continued delay, though it cannot defeat the bill, may do costly damage to the safety of the country which pays the Senators to exercise wisdom.

Senator Bennett Champ Clark, opposing the bill, asserts debate has stuck unusually close to the subject, yet he precipitates a discussion by seeking to insert in the Congressional Record an article about censorship, and his colleague, Robert R. Reynolds, consumes two hours giving a survey of alleged subversive activities.

Senator Wheeler professes to believe that the public will turn against the bill for aid to Britain if it can get "time enough to understand it." On this theory the opponents ought not to object to longer sessions in which to present their views. The criticisms will have to have more body than they have yet shown, however, or public opinion will turn not against the bill but further against the filibusterers.

The American Museum

Too many good things are taken for granted. American museums are a type of such boons. Yet Robert Moses, New York City Park Commissioner, protests, "There must be less emphasis on wealth, old family and big-game hunting and more on representing great masses of people, potentially interested in the museums and their work."

Perhaps twenty-five years ago museums might have been justly reproached with "stuffiness" and with being merely repositories for paintings, mummies, ancient bronzes, Roman javelins, and so forth, but can anyone doubt the emphasis of the modern American museum on "representing great masses of people"? In New York the Metropolitan Museum of Art alone teems with activity planned especially for the "masses." Among its public services are guided tours of the galleries, educational films, lectures, talks, story hours, free concerts, and circulating exhibitions sent to schools, settlement houses and branch libraries. Rusty as it may seem to Mr. Moses, it has added to its galleries of old masters some of the works of the undoubtedly modern Mr. Disney.

What goes on in the Metropolitan is typical of museum educational work and "democratizing" of art throughout the country. In most of the large cities museums are conducting lectures and classes in the applied arts, for interior decorators, book illustrators, costume designers, silversmiths, jewelers and other craftsmen. Syracuse, New York, has added to the permanent exhibits in its Museum of Fine Arts a modern kitchen, the "living kitchen" from the "American at Home" building of the New York World's Fair. Yes, the American people are receiving service from their museums.

Investigation discloses that each Wellesley College girl owns 2.4 sport hats and 2.9 dress hats. We believe we've seen them wearing the fractions.

Our Readers Say—

Withholding Food From Europe

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The world is plunged deep in a war which must be won by those who most deplore "man's inhumanity to man." If a food blockade is going to help to bring the enemy to terms more quickly, or start a revolution which might split the forces of evil, as it has in years past, then why not let the blockade stand until it accomplishes the purpose for which it was started? It seems cruel, I know, to withhold food which might help worthy supporters of democracy in captured countries in Europe, but in view of the situation Britain is in, it would seem unsporting and decidedly unfair even to ask her to lift her food blockade in order to feed people in captured countries of Europe. Britain is putting forth a tremendous effort in ships, munitions, and men, to maintain her food blockade which must bring the enemy to terms.

Mr. Herbert Hoover is to be praised for his efforts to express humanity, but I cannot agree with him that the United States should attempt to interfere now. If we were suffering what the British are suffering, we would want to see the enemy brought to terms in the quickest possible manner.

Americans, especially Mr. Hoover, love France and Belgium, and the other countries now overrun by the Nazis, but it must be remembered that France and Belgium chose capitulation, and now they must stand on their choice. They may not have reckoned with the present food situation as part of that choice and yet, should their failure to look ahead be laid on Britain's shoulders as an extra burden? I do not feel it should. Should the war be further prolonged that France and Belgium may be fed? I do not see why this should be. Britain has chosen to fight, and she should be allowed to fight her war her way. Americans are supporting her because of what she represents as a democracy, and we would be turning against her if we assisted the capitulated countries in any way.

E. M. F.

Kansas City, Mo.

"Wings of Hope"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

How interesting it was to have another letter from Susan, and to learn that she is meeting every trial with courage and a calm faith in God. Indeed her cheerfulness and steadfastness in her determination to look for a "happier world with more love and desire to help each other," and her understanding that the "idea of home could never be destroyed" prove to be a real inspiration to those of us who read her letters from England in The Christian Science Monitor.

I should like to express my gratitude, too, for the fearless words of Mr. Thomas Lamont in the Monitor recently, where he says:

> "Why should any of us cling to that blind worship of German mechanical efficiency and believe it to be invincible? . . . Even more important are the moral and spiritual forces that move the universe. Those latter, I tell you, have wings of hope and strength and courage that carry them far beyond the uttermost flight of 10,000 airplanes."

I am most grateful for all the good that the Monitor is bringing to the world today.

Lewiston, Idaho (MRS.) BESSIE L. DOLE

Food for Europe

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The argument that if Americans help the suffering people of Europe they will also help the aggressors, is like letting Grandma starve lest we thereby make it easier for her neglectful children.

E. W. S.

Denver, Colo.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Seeing It More Clearly Every Day

Arsenal in a Playground

When we leave Hollywood the moon is sometimes bright in the west and the eastern sky is pallid grey. The eight miles' drive to work takes us fifteen minutes, for the traffic is heavy. Reaching Riverside Drive, which follows the leveed banks of the Los Angeles River, we move in a steady procession of cars, most of them filled with fellow-workers at the Lockheed and Vega plants. Before that we enjoy a brief respite with nature. We cut across Griffith Park, especially beautiful this time of year with its lawns and hills freshly greened by winter rains. Entering the park around the shoulder of a hill, Glendale lies below in the misty valley, a few of its neon signs aglow even at this early hour. The Tower of Silence, atop Forest Lawn Memorial Park, is to our right, silhouetted against the spilling magic of daybreak. This is the southern end of San Fernando valley, one of the principal arsenals of democracy. Its airplane factories are more important to an embattled world than its movie studios or its promising spectacle of sagebrush waste transformed by water and enterprise into thriving communities, orchards, farms and tree-shaded estates.

The road through the park bisects the Municipal Golf Links, follows the bridle path where a few equestrians are usually seen, and passes the National Guard's airfield. Three men in our car come from Montana and preserve their keen appreciation of horses. Every horse we pass elicits their expert appraisal. The training planes landing and taking off from the airfield are too commonplace to receive more than our casual attention.

* * *

Wildlife is our chief interest in the park. We saw a fox one morning, his head arched as he watched us pass. Since then we have been on the lookout for wild animals, and have spotted four deer, two does grazing together and two lone bucks. Griffith Park has a zoo which is crowded on week-ends, but only an early riser learns that free wildlife forages so close to the city.

Since leaving Hollywood the radio has been bringing us news of the world. We listen half consciously, stimulated to comment only by some startling event. The men from Montana are in the draft age, yet we seldom discuss the war. The war seems so remote, something happening beyond that rampart of purple hills, beyond the continental limits, beyond the Atlantic; or westward across the greatest expanse of ocean. Yet the bomber given to England by the Lockheed-Vega employees flew from this valley to England in twenty-eight hours, not counting its stop or stops for fuel.

* * *

We arrived at Vega in time to have a roll and hot drink before the whistle. By now the leaping colors in the sky have faded to pastels. It's chilly leaving the warm sedan, with the thermometer usually around fifty. We breakfast outdoors. Airplanes drone overhead, but only Lockheed's YP-38 creates any excitement. This new type interceptor drifts by, a silver speck high overhead, making, so the comment runs, well over 500 miles an hour. She's supposed to climb like a shot arrow. She's continually making these trial flights to discover if engineering bugs still linger in her system.

We punch time cards and are ready for work at 7 o'clock. The rivet guns begin their incessant racket and saws screech on metal. Giant drop-hammers in the next building make the ground quiver. The loudspeakers announce that Mr. So-and-So is urgently needed in Such-and-Such department. We are making bombers for Britain.

TED FITHIAN

Unlabored Musings

The Point of View

Musing on this subject recently I came to the conclusion that a man's point of view is not something that just happens to him but that in the long run he chooses it for himself. It may be a gradual building up, but in the end it is the result of his own choice. For instance, one is under no compulsion to limit one's vision of Paris to what is seen from the first platform, of the Eiffel Tower; I may ascend if I so choose to a higher platform and how different is the view at the top from that seen below! But the decision as to whether I shall stay below or go to the top is my affair and mine only.

It is the same with one's outlook on things generally: The point of view is more or less deliberately chosen. Of course, there may be a number of contributing circumstances which affect the choosing of one's point of view—circumstances of birth, environment, upbringing, world possessions, etc.—but for all that, it remains a matter of choice, and if one's intuitive sense of what is right usually determines this choice, to what extent should it yield to force of circumstances? Under the pressure of persecution, Galileo surrendered his convictions. Bunyan in similar circumstances triumphed.

* * *

A closer acquaintance with the lives of those two men would probably reveal the fact that the one, while aspiring to real knowledge, believed nevertheless that evil is a more potent force than truth and that because it had power to overbear righteous effort, it was therefore to be feared and even respected. Thus he yielded up his chosen point of view. The other opposed himself might and main to the menacing arguments that threatened his point of view, and then looking steadfastly towards the truth allowed them to disturb him no more, secure in the consciousness that good alone is real and eternal. There can be no question as to which was the happier of these two men.

"The world is a looking-glass," wrote W. M. Thackeray, "and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face."

The point of view which is timid and fearful sees itself reflected in all kinds of exaggerated gloom, while the one whose confident assurance that the ultimate reality of everything is safe in God's keeping receives back from this looking-glass world a settled calm. Evidences of destruction cannot shake him, for destruction cannot overtake the eternal realities, which are indestructible.

* * *

The child who defined optimism as that which has to do with the eyes and pessimism as that which has to do with the feet may not after all have been so very wide of the mark. For optimism is undoubtedly a matter of vision, inspired vision, while pessimism concerns itself more with those human footsteps, which being rough and tortuous afford no promise of better things to come.

Participants in the present world conflict are finding themselves sorely pressed, and some whose point of view is bounded by the extent of their own possessions and their own comfort—which now appear in a very precarious light—are greatly disturbed by the horrors they observe or experience. Others, whose point of view looks out beyond considerations of self, are "cheerful as the rising sun in May."

> What do we gather hence but firmer faith
> That every gift of noble origin
> Is breathed upon by Hope's perpetual breath;
> That virtue and the faculties within
> Are vital,—and that riches are akin
> To fear, to change, to cowardice, and death?

All of which goes to show that it depends on you what point of view you will choose to adopt, and how you will set about to maintain it.

CENTURION.

Mirror of World Opinion

De Trop in Paris

Only the other day Thomas Kernan, publisher of Vogue's French language edition, told in an interview the pitiful tale of how lonely the Germans are in France because the Mademoiselles will have nothing to do with them.

"Here we break our necks to act like Galahads and these people just look right through us," a German officer told Mr. Kernan. His Nibs was additionally bewildered because he had not received a single dinner invitation.

Of course, nobody in the world enjoys being snubbed, particularly if he has a guilty conscience.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The Wide Horizon

Concerning the Russian Dream

By R. H. Markham

A letter has been received from the Bronx, New York, in which the author says, "I read your article in the February 1 issue (magazine section) about Russia. . . . Some statements I cannot believe. . . . You are misrepresenting the facts. . . . Are you afraid of the truth? I became interested in Socialism and am convinced that the teachings of Jesus the Christ cannot be put into practice under the present system."

This seems to be a sincere letter from a sincere man. And it represents a rather common attitude. Quite a number of Americans have turned to Communism as the hope of the world. To them Communism not only seems to "give all the answers," but becomes a channel for emotional satisfaction. It provides its devotees with a chance to act, to struggle, to sacrifice. It gives them the thrill of doing their part. For some people it takes away the feeling of loneliness and uselessness, by drawing them into a world-wide band of comrades, building a new order.

Russia has served as a guarantee for such a faith. For Communists, Russia became a kind of cathedral, a sign of the new apocalypse, an embodiment of things hoped for. There it stood, enormous, mighty, mysterious, as a triumphant proof that Marxists had not believed in vain. Communists in all countries made Russia the foundation of their lives. They staked their all on Russia. Russia *had* to be good. Unfavorable facts about Russia had to be rejected. As our letter writer says, "Some statements I cannot believe."

* * *

There is still much sadness in the world, which most of us long to eradicate. We have wars, slums, hunger, ragged clothes, gangsters, envy, humiliation. We revolt against them and in this revolt some people say, "A different system would eliminate these wrongs; Communism would bring a utopia."

To be sure, we would be the same men and women, with the same needs and weaknesses, in the same world, but some people think some grand new device—Communism—would transform us into brothers. Believing that, they must also believe that the one country, using the new device, is an ideal land of brothers. So they do believe that. They cannot escape it. They have made that the substance of their faith.

There is nothing strange in seeking an embodiment for the hopes we live by. Ardent men in all ages have made pictures of a paradise. But false beliefs do not help us. Russia is more than an "article of faith"; it is also an historical reality. It has been studied with great care by many honest and impartial observers, who have left a vast amount of reliable evidence. And this shows that Russia has not created the good society.

* * *

Russia has not brought the good life to those in most urgent need, namely the underprivileged, the poor, the weary and heavy laden. It is those that Communism has failed. In Russia, the weak are still very weak; the poor are still very poor.

Life there, both materially and spiritually, is exceedingly meager. There is a permanent shortage of consumer goods. Housing is very insufficient, clothing is scarce, there is often a shortage of food. Transportation is abominable. Prices are high; wages are low. During the last two decades workers in France, England, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States have had more material conveniences than Soviet workers.

In the spiritual realm, Russia is as a prison. Freedom is almost completely lacking. Proletarians have far more liberty in the best capitalist countries than in the land of the proletariat, Russia. There the press, radio, courts, and politics are very rigidly controlled. Workers cannot strike. Work is speeded up. Peasants are forced onto communal farms, where they have very little independence. Religious persecution is common. Fear prevails. Inequality persists; some workers receive much more than others.

Russia is not an ideal order. That cannot be created merely by a change in systems. Essential to its establishment is the prayerful regeneration of men and women, who will help one another, with mutual sacrifices, in freedom. Consecrated people, through love and through the laws which they make, enable us to move toward justice and right. We must patiently, heroically, lovingly continue along that road. We must hasten our pace, but there is no short cut.

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